

Soldier killed in Hizbullah bomb attack

Seven Lebanese civilians injured in IDF response

AN IDF soldier was killed and another was moderately wounded in a combined roadside bomb and anti-tank missile attack on their patrol in the security zone yesterday afternoon. The dead soldier was Sgt-Maj. Mohammed Hujairat, 28, a Beduin tracker from Deir al-Makour.

The attack prompted heavy exchanges of fire in the region, during the course of which six Lebanese civilians were wounded by IDF tank fire on Tibnit village, north of the zone, according to reports from Lebanon.

A senior official of Hizbullah, which claimed responsibility for the attack on the IDF patrol, warned that the organization might retaliate for the harming of

Lebanese civilians. The warning by Sheikh Nabil Kaouk, the Hizbullah official responsible for south Lebanon, further raised the state of tension in south Lebanon and along the northern border.

Kaouk was quoted by Hizbullah's Nur radio station as saying that the Grapes of Wrath monitoring committee had failed to protect Lebanese civilians. The organization, he said, could not be expected to stand idle and do nothing in light of casualties caused by Israeli shooting.

The Hizbullah attack occurred before 3 p.m. north of Beaufort

Castle in the eastern sector of the zone. According to reports, a mixed patrol of IDF troops on foot and in armored vehicles was clearing a road when a bomb detonated alongside them. At the same time Hizbullah gunmen opened long-distance fire at the patrol with Sagger anti-tank missiles.

Hujairat, the tracker of the patrol, was killed in the incident and another soldier wounded. The wounded soldier was treated in the field and evacuated to Haifa's Rambam Hospital suffering from neck injuries.

News agencies reported that the wounded civilians were taken for treatment in Nabatiya. Hizbullah issued a statement claiming responsibility for the attack, but maintained that it was deep in the zone and that there was no excuse for the IDF shelling of Tibnit.

Prior to Operation Grapes of Wrath in April, Hizbullah's retaliation for shooting incidents in which Lebanese civilians were hurt took the form of Katyusha rocket attacks on the Galilee.

The understandings reached at the end of the operation were designed to prevent civilian casualties on both sides of the border, by banning attacks on Galilee communities and villages north of the security zone.

A committee composed of representatives from the US, France, Israel, Syria, and Lebanon was established to supervise the agreement. It has met on several occasions since then to hear complaints by Israel and Lebanon over breaches of the understandings.

Lebanese radio stations quoted government sources as saying that Lebanon would call for a meeting of the monitoring committee over

yesterday's wounding of the civilians. The committee, which is now chaired by France's representative under a rotation agreement with the US, was scheduled to hold a regular meeting on Tuesday at UNFIL headquarters in Nakoura, inside the security zone.

It is expected that this will now be brought forward in view of the anticipated complaint from Lebanon over yesterday's incident at Tibnit.

It was not clear last night whether Kaouk's comments were aimed primarily at the monitoring committee - which Hizbullah has criticized in the past as being toothless and ineffectual - or the organization intends to retaliate in the zone for the Tibnit incident.



Moisture streams off space shuttle 'Columbia' yesterday as it glides down to a landing at the Kennedy Space Center after the longest shuttle flight so far. Story, Page 3. (AP)

25 IDF fatalities logged in Lebanon so far this year

SGT-MAJ. Mohammed Hujairat was the 25th soldier to die in Lebanon so far this year. The following is a list of previous incidents:

- November 10 - Armored Corps soldier killed when a Sagger missile hits his Magach 7 tank near his outpost.
- September 25 - Major and soldier killed when a paratrooper squad sets off a roadside booby trap.
- September 19 - Lieutenant and sergeant from crack Golani unit killed in clash with Hizbullah gunmen.
- August 28 - Givati sergeant killed in shoot-out with Hizbullah guerrillas.
- August 20 - Givati sergeant killed by his own platoon mates fearing he was a Hizbullah guerrilla sneaking up on them.
- August 6 - Medic killed by incoming mortar rounds as he rushes to tend wounded soldiers in his outpost.
- June 10 - Two officers and three soldiers killed in ambush by Hizbullah guerrillas.
- May 30 - Three officers, including a lieutenant colonel, and a soldier are killed by double roadside bombs near SLA headquarters in Marjayoun.
- April 4 - Sergeant trying to move his troops to cover killed by mortar shrapnel at his outpost in the security zone.
- March 20 - Officer killed when suicide bomber blows himself up near his IDF outpost.
- March 10 - Soldier killed by roadside bomb.
- March 4 - Four soldiers killed by roadside bomb.

Arich O'Sullivan

US seeks summit to ink Hebron pact

DAVID MAKOVSKY

US diplomats are consulting with Israeli and Palestinian leaders to determine whether there is enough common ground for a summit to conclude the Hebron talks.

US Ambassador Martin Indyk held talks with Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu on Friday. US Consul-General in Jerusalem Ed Abington, who held three hours of talks with Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat until 3 a.m. yesterday morning, was returning for further talks with Arafat in Gaza late last night.

Abington is expected to get a Palestinian response, after Arafat held consultations in Cairo with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Arafat has been consulting the Egyptian leadership throughout the Hebron talks.

There is a need to check whether common ground for resolving the differences exists, as the US wants to ensure that a Netanyahu-Arafat meeting does not end in failure. But US officials deny they are presenting any bridging proposals.

Meanwhile, there is a belief among those close to the negotiations that the two mootings of Hebron talks, largely between negotiators Yitzhak Molcho and Saeb Erekat, have run their course.

"At this point, those negotiations are no longer fruitful. They have gone as far as they can go. Both sides are moving to an endgame. If there is common ground, the two leaders should now resolve this," a US official said last night.

Labor Party leader Shimon Peres reportedly said in France over the weekend that Arafat was holding up the completion of the Hebron talks.

Having yielded on its insistence on explicit language enabling IDF reentry into Palestinian parts of Hebron, Israel believes it is the Palestinians' turn to concede on the issue of the type of weapons used by Palestinian forces in the city.

Israel does not want the Palestinians to use rifles outside of

Religious parties incensed over Noam Arnon's Shabbat arrest

HERB KEINON

PRIME Minister Binyamin Netanyahu last night ordered the security forces to look into the circumstances surrounding the arrest Friday night of Hebron settler leader Noam Arnon and another man, Moshe Shteckel, Israel Radio reported.

Arnon's arrest and transport on Shabbat to a police station in Ashkelon led to a protest call to the prime minister from Transportation Minister Yitzhak Levy, as well as a call for a no-confidence vote by Molechet MK Benny Elon.

Arnon, according to a police spokesman, was arrested when he tried to remove a sign belonging to

the Waqf inside the Machpela Cave, and attacked a police officer who prevented him from doing this.

But Hebron settlement resident Orit Shtruck said that the border policeman had acted aggressively with the Jews in the cave, and that when Arnon asked for his name, the policeman claimed that Arnon attacked him.

Shtruck said the focus of the disagreement was dividers belonging to the settlement, which are used in one of the halls in the cave during prayers to separate men and women. Shtruck said that the police

(Continued on Page 10)

Book: Peres offered to recognize Syrian sovereignty over Golan in 1992

ELDAD BECK

PARIS

AS early as September 1992, only a few months after the Labor Party's election victory, then foreign minister Shimon Peres informed Syria of Israel's readiness to recognize Syrian sovereignty over the Golan Heights, according to a book by former French foreign minister Roland Dumas.

According to the book, Israel was also ready to withdraw IDF troops from two-thirds of the

Golan, and to negotiate over a further withdrawal in exchange for a full peace treaty.

Syrian President Hafez Assad agreed to discuss the Israeli proposal through French mediation, but the Bush administration foiled the peace initiative, since it did not approve the French involvement, according to the book, *The Thread*

and the Ball.

During a meeting on September 5, 1992 in Paris at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peres asked Dumas, who served under the late president Francois Mitterrand, to

(Continued on Page 10)

Freud's birthplace offers another kind of therapy

TOM GROSS

PLANS to turn the birthplace of Sigmund Freud, who revealed the central role of sexuality in human nature, into a museum have been thwarted by the current owner - who has turned the building into a massage parlor.

"I think Freud would have regarded the house's current usage with some amusement," says Shmuel Erlich, the Sigmund Freud Professor of Psychoanalysis at the Hebrew University.

The owner, Josef Matula, is blocking attempts by the town council in Pribor, northeastern Moravia, to open a museum dedicated to the father of psychoanalysis. Pribor is now in the Czech Republic, but was part of the Austro-Hungarian empire at the time of Freud's birth in 1856.

"We want to restore the building



Sigmund Freud in 1885

to what it looked like when the Freuds lived there," says Pribor Deputy Mayor Jan Monspart. Instead, a huge sign saying "Massage Therapy" in Czech is now displayed outside the house.

Since the collapse of communism, many hundreds of "massage parlors," many of which are in fact brothels, have sprung up all over

the Czech Republic.

It is not clear how Freud would have interpreted the development, but local officials seem content with the phenomenon. "We don't mind sexual services being offered in other parts of Freud's native town," said a local official in Pribor, "but not in the home of our most famous son."

During the communist era, discussion of much of Freud's ideas was banned, but Pribor town officials nevertheless managed to erect a monument in the town square to him in 1969.

There are museums devoted to Freud in Vienna, where he spent most of his life, and in his former house in London, where he fled with his family following his daughter's detention by the Gestapo in 1938.

The Freud Museum in London contains his library, study, and the famous psychoanalytic couch on which his patients reclined, preserved just as they were during his lifetime.

But Jerusalem is the only place that has a Sigmund Freud chair endowed at its university.

"Although Freud was out of all religious, he was nevertheless proud of his Jewish identity, and often spoke at the Vienna B'nai B'rith," says Erlich. "He was sympathetic to the Jewish people's suffering and was on the board of the trustees of the Hebrew University in the 1920s and 30s."

Freud's father, Jakob, a wool merchant, and his mother, Amalie Nathanson, were from Galicia. Experts believe that the antisemitism Freud suffered when he was a young medical student in Vienna was one of the factors that led him to spend much of his time developing new ideas about social relationships in Vienna University's physiological laboratory.

An exhibition at Tel Aviv Museum of Art of paintings by his grandson, Lucien, is presently attracting large crowds.

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Turkish PM signs IAI \$650m. F-4 deal

STEVE RODAN and news agencies

TURKEY'S Islamist Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan has signed a \$650 million agreement for the modernization of 54 F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers by the Israel Aircraft Industries, the Anatolian news agency reported on Friday.

Erbakan, who reportedly signed the accord on Thursday, had pledged to scrap an earlier military cooperation agreement between Turkey and Israel before taking office in June. He has not since acted on the pledge.

Turkish President Suleyman Demirel approved the deal on Friday, the president's office said in a statement.

The signature came after what Turkish sources say was extreme pressure from the Turkish military, which was said to have been fed up with Erbakan's delay. The prime minister said he objected to the high interest Turkey would pay in the financing of the deal, as well as what he claimed was the insufficient amount of work that would be performed by Turkish contractors.

Israeli defense officials expressed satisfaction with the approval, and said this would quickly set into motion a long-term contract that would benefit both countries.

IAI executives said they expect the first upgraded Phantom to fly to Turkey as early as mid-January. They said that both sides have agreed on the exact specification of the upgrade and are ready to implement the work. In the next step in the contract, they said, Israeli banks will submit a downpayment for the work to begin. The company said it does not have any money to carry out the work without outside financing.

Turkish officials were not available to comment on the signing of the latest accord, which was welcomed by the Israeli

Embassy in Ankara.

"We feel very pleased that the project in question has been signed by Prime Minister Erbakan after a long period of talks," an embassy spokesman was quoted as telling Anatolian.

"We want the project to be put into effect as soon as possible," the spokesman said.

Twenty-six of the Turkish Air Force planes will be modernized in Israel and 28 in the western Turkish town of Eskisehir. The five-year deal will involve the installation of advanced avionics systems including radar and electronic warfare and navigation systems.

Israel condemns Lahad 'show trial'

Jerusalem Post Staff and news agencies

THE Defense Ministry yesterday slammed as "a show trial" a Lebanese military court sentencing Antoine Lahad, commander of the South Lebanese Army militia, to death for treason.

The military court on Friday sentenced Lahad in absentia to death for treason. It also sentenced the commander of a small radical militia to life with hard labor for collaborating with Israel.

Israel has demanded amnesty for all members of the SLA militia as a precondition for withdrawing from the security zone and reaching a peace treaty with Lebanon.

The show trials that were held for General Lahad and additional Lebanese patriots in absentia, and the ridiculous sentences handed down against them, are carried out only in dictatorships and totalitarian regimes and they have no moral value," said a Defense Ministry statement. "These sentences will be thrown into history's garbage can."

Lahad, who commands a 2,500-strong militia, refused an order by judicial authorities in February to

come to Beirut to stand trial. He has repeatedly accused the government of being a lackey of Syria.

The court also sentenced in absentia Etienne Fagr, commander of a small, radical, Christian militia, the Guardians of the Cedars, to life with hard labor for collaborating with Israel and illegally entering Israeli territory.

"The sentence against general Lahad is not a step taken by a country that is working toward peace, but rather a provocation that is aimed at sabotaging the chances for a [peace] arrangement between Israel and Lebanon," the Defense Ministry said.

"This sentence attests without a doubt to the fact that Lebanon lacks a national will of its own... and to our distress is not able in the present circumstances to act as a legitimate and serious dialogue partner in negotiations with us."

Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai said yesterday Israel would continue to assist Lahad, the SLA, and other militia activists in the security zone, the statement said.

Arab council heads to proceed with protest

ISRAELI Arab council heads are to go ahead with a protest opposite the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem beginning today, despite the decision of the Union of Local Authorities to call off its nationwide strike of municipal services.

The Arab council leaders said Arab local authorities would get "very little" from the NIS 230 million in immediate financial aid to the 263 councils throughout the country.

"The problem of our debts and our demands to receive the same allocations as councils in the

Jewish sector still remain, so we have decided to carry on with our protest as planned," said Hussein Suleiman, spokesman for the forum of Arab Council Heads.

The council leaders intend to invite foreign ambassadors to the protest tent on Wednesday and present them with reports and documents outlining the problems of the Arab sector in general and the Arab local authorities in particular.

The decision to go ahead with the protest tent was made at a meeting yesterday in Shfarim in the Galilee of the secretariat of the

DAVID RUDGE

Arab Council Heads Forum.

The head of the forum, Shfarim Mayor Ibrahim Nimr Hussein, said the 53 Arab councils throughout the country had special problems beyond those affecting the local authorities.

These include lower allocations than councils in the Jewish sector, far less income from municipal taxes due in part to the dearth of industry and commercial enterprises in the Arab sector, and the fact that many Arabs are in the lower-than-average income bracket,

said Nimr Hussein.

He stressed that the Arab councils would abide by the decision of the ULA to call off the strike of municipal services and that all offices, schools, kindergartens and other local authority facilities would be open as normal.

The ULA strike was called on Thursday and was slated to continue indefinitely to press the government to assist the financially crippled local authorities, which altogether have some NIS 2 billion in debt.

The strike was called off Friday morning following talks with

Finance Minister Dan Meridor and Interior Minister Eli Suissa. ULA chairman Adi Eldar, who is also mayor of Karmiel, said the ministers agreed to immediately transfer NIS 230m. to the local authorities.

He said this would help the worst hit councils to pay the salaries of municipal workers — some of whom have not yet received their November wages.

It was also agreed to establish a committee to investigate the financial problems of the councils and recommend ways of dealing with them.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Frogman buried at kibbutz ceremony

Naval commando Third Petty Officer Yair Engel, 20, who was killed on a training dive with his partner, 3PO Matan Polibuda, in Haifa Port last Wednesday night, was buried Friday at the cemetery of his home, Kibbutz Ramat Rahel.

Thousands attended the funeral, at which the commander of the naval commando school said of Engel, "We saw you as a sterling example and looked forward to your becoming an officer in the unit." He added: "You were not alone in your final moments — you were tied to your friend, Matan. You dove to your deaths." Polibuda is to be buried at Jerusalem's Mt. Herzl Military Cemetery today.

Three killed in road accidents

Three people were killed in separate road accidents over the weekend. A driver was killed in the Golan Heights yesterday when his car collided head-on with a truck. Three passengers in the car suffered moderate injuries.

On the Ashkelon-Ashdod road, a taxi driver was killed Friday when his vehicle crashed into a bus, apparently when he swerved into the oncoming lane. Over the weekend, a youth was hit and killed by a truck driven by an Israeli in Kalkilya. The driver was detained by the Palestinian Police and brought to the area liaison office for questioning.

Criminal motive suspected in youth's murder

Investigators of the murder of Assaf Steierman, 18, who was found beaten to death last Thursday in Kfar Sava, say it was "apparently criminally motivated." Asst.-Cmdr. Benny Kaniak, chief of the Sharon District, said yesterday the police could not yet give details or point to suspects in the case. "But in any event, the idea of a nationalist motive is dissipating," he said. Steierman, who had returned from the US to perform his military service, is to be buried today in Kfar Sava.

PA guard sentenced to life for killing prisoner

A Palestinian prison guard was sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labor Friday for shooting a detainee to death, a Palestinian official said. The guard, Assam Jalaiteh, was sentenced by a Palestinian military tribunal in Jericho, said the police official. The detainee, Rashid Fityani, 25, was killed late Tuesday in the Jericho jail, reportedly by 13 bullets fired at close range.

Israel lifts ban on Israelis entering Bethlehem

Israelis can visit Bethlehem again after the army said on Friday it was lifting a ban on entering the Palestinian self-rule enclave imposed after fierce clashes in September. "The closed military zone on Bethlehem has been lifted and the city is open to Israelis," an army spokesman said.



French President Jacques Chirac shakes hands with Labor Party leader Shimon Peres at the end of a meeting at the Elysee Palace yesterday. Peres told him he believes NATO should be represented in the Middle East peace talks.

'Albright has the depth, the leadership ability'

BACKGROUND HILLEL KUTLER

AS an insider in the Clinton administration's foreign policy team for the past four years, Madeleine Albright is expected to shift comfortably into her new job as secretary of state. The question is what approach she and the administration will adopt on the Middle East once Warren Christopher retires.

Experts on the region say Albright, whom President Bill Clinton appointed on Thursday, has a keen grasp of the fundamental issues in both peace process and Persian Gulf matters. Albright was often the administration's leading voice on the need to maintain international sanctions on Iraq. She has been to Israel and will enjoy continued good relations with the American Jewish community, as did Christopher.

The primary credential that observers say assures her standing in the pro-Israel community is Albright's belief in the importance of continued close American-Israeli relations, and that only the existence of such ties enable progress in the peace process.

Washington Institute for Near East Policy director Rob Satloff said that Albright "understands the issues very well. She understands all aspects of the bilateral relationship." As she participated in the group's 1992 trip to Israel, "what impressed her the most was to have a true US-Israeli relationship as a prerequisite to achieve wider objectives — how these two partners can work together to achieve common goals," Satloff said.

PM congratulates Albright

PRIME Minister Binyamin Netanyahu telephoned Madeleine Albright yesterday to congratulate her on her appointment as US secretary of state, Netanyahu's spokesman said. Spokesman Shai Bazak said Albright told Netanyahu she was looking forward to working closely with Israel in an effort to help push forward the peace process.

Jerusalem Post Staff



Madeleine Albright.

towards Israel in the Democratic Party platform. During those years, she served as foreign policy director in the Dukakis and Clinton campaigns, respectively.

Richard Haass, the National Security Council director for the Middle East under president George Bush, said Albright's immediate goal in the peace process should be damage control, he said, and she should delegate that job to special Middle East coordinator Dennis Ross.

"I think it would be a mistake for her to devote a lot of time to it, because I see zero chance for an Israeli-Syrian agreement and limited prospects beyond a Hebron agreement with the Palestinians," he said.

Most observers believe that Albright will retain Ross, who would then be running the US peace process role under a fourth secretary of state. Ross and Albright know one another and some say Ross further demonstrated his indispensability during the recent Hebron talks. He also has said he wants to remain in the job.

The New York Times and Washington Post ran glowing lead editorials Friday on the appointment of Albright, William Cohen as defense secretary, Anthony Lake as CIA director, and Sandy Berger as national security adviser. What criticism Albright has faced in news reports is that she is not a grand strategic thinker.

Allan Goodman, executive dean at the Georgetown University school of foreign service, begs to differ. He and Albright jointly taught a graduate course there for most of the 1980s on foreign policy decision-making and implementation.

"She's got the depth, the leadership ability. She knows how to persuade foreign leaders and she's a very strategic thinker. What she can do is both think strategically and act tactically," he said.

Should a Syrian-Israeli deal be more do-able, Albright's experience at the UN as the senior US official dealing with Iraqi officials on debates over sanctions increases her standing when she confronts Syrian President Hafez Assad, Satloff said.

Poll: 38% of Israelis trust Netanyahu

MANY Israelis believe there is a danger of war with Arab states and do not trust Binyamin Netanyahu as prime minister, according to a Gallup poll published in *Ma'ariv* on Friday.

Asked if they saw a danger of war between Israel and Arab states, 63 percent said the danger existed, 29% said it did not and 8% did not know.

On the question of whether they trusted Netanyahu as prime minister, 49% said they did not, 38% trusted him and 13% did not know.

Respondents expressed dissatis-

faction with Netanyahu on the economic front.

Asked about Netanyahu's handling of economic issues, only 19% said they were "very satisfied," 17% were "satisfied," 25% rated it "so-so," 44% said they were "dissatisfied" or "very dissatisfied" and 13% did not know.

Only 23% expressed satisfaction with Netanyahu's handling of negotiations with the Palestinian Authority and Syria, 28% rated it "so-so," 42% said they were "dissatisfied" or "very dissatisfied," and 7% said they did not know.

(Reuters)

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ARTHUR

Astronauts return after longest-ever shuttle flight

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) - After nearly 18 days aloft, Columbia and its astronauts returned to Earth yesterday, ending the longest flight in space shuttle history with a dawn landing.

Columbia swooped through a slightly hazy sky and touched down on the floodlit runway at 6:49 a.m., minutes before sunrise. The weather, finally, was good. Fog and low clouds thwarted landing attempts the two previous mornings.

The length of the science mission, marred by a jammed hatch, was 17 days, 15 hours, 54 minutes, and 20 seconds; the distance traveled: 11.2 million kilometers.

"Welcome home after your record-setting mission," Mission Control told the five astronauts after Columbia rolled to a smooth stop.

"We're glad to be here. It's a beautiful morning out here," replied shuttle commander Kenneth Cockrell.

In a celebratory call earlier in the morning,

Mission Control piped up a recording of the US Navy song "Anchors Aweigh," then gave Cockrell the go-ahead to fire the braking engines and come home.

"We're pumped up now," Cockrell said.

NASA's oldest shuttle and the crew, including the world's oldest space man, set the shuttle endurance record on Friday, a few hours after Mission Control decided to leave them up another day. Columbia had set the former record of 16 days, 21 hours, 48 minutes, and 30 seconds last summer.

"We did not set out to break that endurance record," flight director Wayne Hale said. "That's the silver lining here on not being able to land when we wanted to."

The delays provided yet another record for 61-year-old Dr. Story Musgrave, who became the oldest person in space when Columbia rocketed into orbit on November 19. The astronaut is the first to fly six times on space shuttles and the first to ride in all five shuttles.

Even after such a long mission, crew fatigue was not a concern because a major task was yanked from the astronauts' plan. Two spacewalks to practice building the future international space station were canceled because of a snack hatch.

And while astronauts sometimes become dizzy when re-exposed to gravity, doctors believe pilots could spend more than 20 days in orbit and still be able to guide shuttles to a safe touchdown, Hale said.

While in orbit, the crew released and retrieved an ultraviolet telescope that observed stars and galaxies, and a satellite that grew thin semiconductor film in the super-clean vacuum of space.

It was the seventh and final shuttle mission of the year.

NASA's next shuttle flight, in January, will be a ferry trip by Atlantis to the Russian space station Mir to pick up astronaut John Blaha and leave behind his replacement.

Next step in Guatemala peace process signed in Sweden

STOCKHOLM (AP) - The warring sides in Guatemala yesterday signed an accord on constitutional and electoral reforms, the second of three agreements that are to lead to a final treaty ending Central America's last and longest civil war.

The agreement came three days after the sides signed a permanent cease-fire in Oslo, Norway. The Stockholm agreement addresses some of the basic issues behind the 36-year-long conflict that left some 140,000 people dead.

The signers included Gustavo Porras, coordinator of the Guatemalan government's peace commission; Carlos Gonzalez, a leader of the Guatemalan rebels; and UN peace mediator Jean Amault.

The negotiators oow move to Madrid, Spain, where an agreement on reintegrating the rebels into society is to be signed tomorrow.

The final peace treaty is to be signed in Guatemala on December 29.

The Stockholm signing was a

much more low-key affair than the gala cease-fire signing in Oslo. But many there had cautioned that the guns might not stay silent unless larger questions were addressed.

"The cease-fire cannot be considered the climax," Amault said on Friday.

Among the issues in the Stockholm agreement are the recognition of Mayan and other indigenous peoples as equal members of society and calling for respect for their religions.

Amault said one of the most difficult considerations in future negotiations is deciding on a timetable for changes: If it's too ambitious, the changes might not come as quickly as planned, leaving Guatemalans suspicious; if too slow, they could become resentful over a long wait.

He pointed to the tensions that took place in El Salvador when rebels spent months in demobilization camps after laying down their weapons.

"There is a question of expecta-

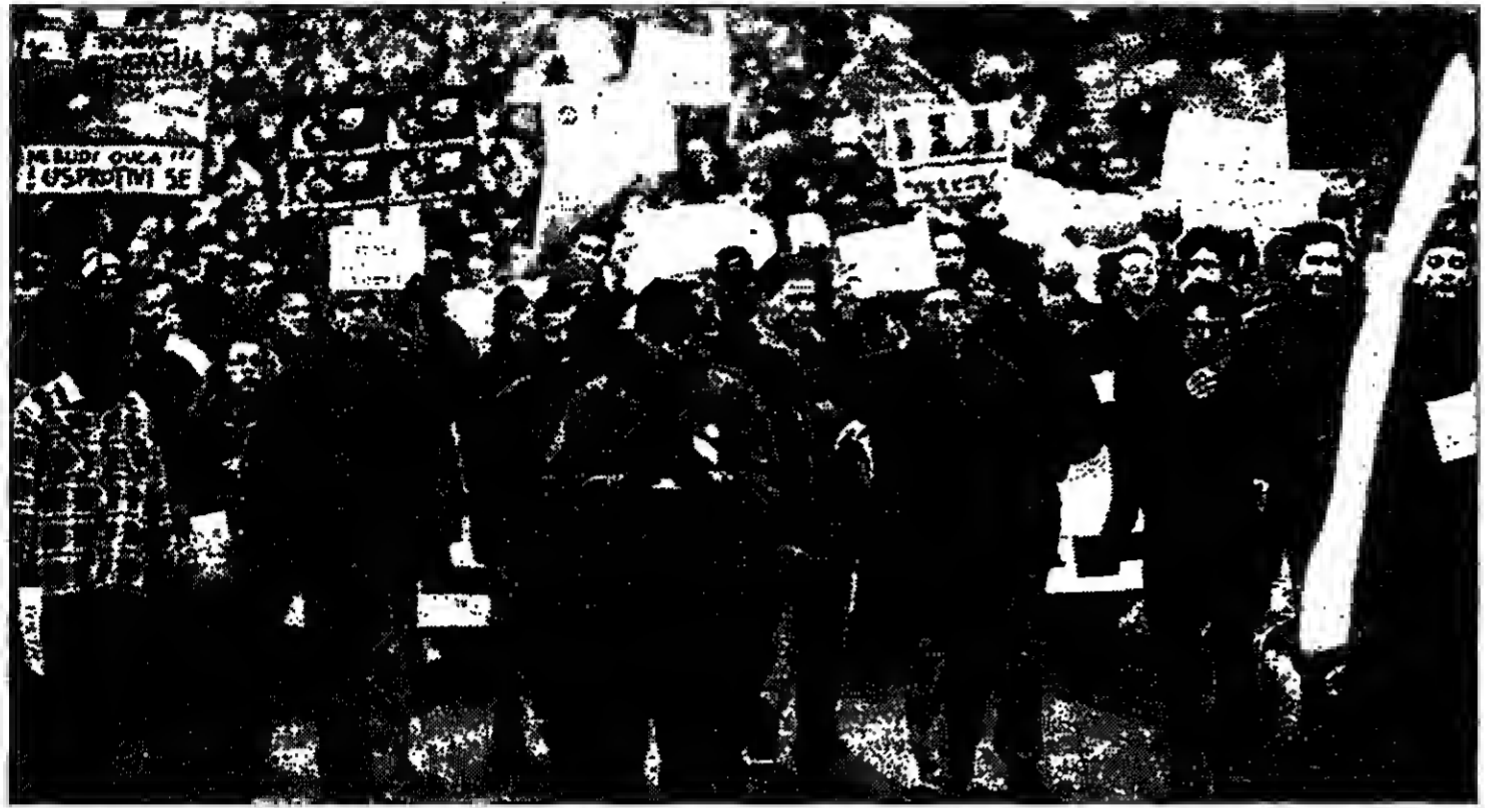
tions," he said. "The credibility of the package will be maintained only if the momentum is kept up."

In both El Salvador and Nicaragua, many rebels rearmed or became common criminals when the governments failed to provide promised land, loans, job training, and basic education.

Amault also noted that the war had gone on for so long that it was "fed a sense of impunity, a sense of pessimism" that could hinder implementing peace.

In addition, the war "has not crippled Guatemala ... it has not prevented Guatemala from being the best-off economically of the five Central American countries."

The peace process has been a long one, beginning nearly seven years ago when rebels and government officials held a first, awkward meeting in Oslo. The momentum picked up this year, with the provisional cease-fire on March 20, followed by accords committing the government to increased social spending and a rural development plan.



Students march through Belgrade yesterday protesting against President Slobodan Milosevic. At least 80,000 people are said to have turned out to demonstrate against the policies of the Yugoslav government for the 19th consecutive day. See story below. (AP)

Security guards may have been exposed to radiation at US nuclear plant

WISCASSET, Maine (AP) - About 40 security guards at the Maine Yankee nuclear plant may have been exposed to radiation after sitting in a chair that contained a radioactive particle, officials said on Friday.

The announcement came the same day the troubled, 24-year-old plant was shut down because some cables were frayed incorrectly.

The particle, discovered on Wednesday, may have been embedded in the cloth-covered chair at a guard station since January. The workers didn't require medical attention.

"While the actual dose appears to be well below federal limits, this discovery illustrates a severe weakness in work practices that cannot and will not be tolerated at Maine Yankee," said Charles Fritzie, plant president.

The plant was investigating how the particle got in the chair, spokeswoman Maureen Brown said. She described the particle as "microscopic."

Cloth-covered chairs are not recommended for the primary, or restricted, side of the plant, where the particle was found. The chairs' static can attract radioactive particles, the plant said.

The discovery comes a little more than a month after eight workers were exposed to trace levels of radiation in October. Officials said the employees returned to work a few days afterward, and there was no threat to public health or safety.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is to decide in January whether to place the plant on a formal "watch list" of troubled plants. A recent NRC inspection cited safety problems.

Taliban forces down plane carrying Tajik opposition leader

KABUL (AP) - Taliban jet fighters yesterday intercepted a UN aircraft carrying a rebel leader from Tajikistan and forced it to land at a military air base in western Afghanistan, a Taliban spokesman said.

"They didn't get the proper permission and we were within our rights to force them to land," said Abdul Niaz, a Taliban spokesman in the Afghan capital, several hundred kilometers east of Shindand Air Base, where the aircraft was forced to land.

Niaz said Tajikistan's opposition leader Syed Abdulllo Nuri was on board the aircraft, along with eight other people, some of whom were Iranians. All the passengers and crew were unharmed.

There were some unconfirmed reports that the Taliban would release the aircraft and passengers

today.

Nuri was on his way to Kunduz in northern Afghanistan to attend peace talks with Tajikistan's beleaguered President Esmatullah Rakhmanov to try to end the bitter civil war in neighboring Tajikistan, said Akbar Torabjanzada, a spokesman for Nuri in Kabul.

The peace talks were to be held tomorrow, he said.

Niaz said the UN aircraft which had left Mashhad in neighboring Iran was forced to land after it entered Afghan air space over western Herat without first getting permission.

Herat is controlled by the Taliban, while northern Kunduz is ruled by an anti-Taliban alliance, that includes northern warlord Rashid Dostum and ousted Afghan president Burhanuddin Rabbani, who is an ethnic Tajik.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Seven bodies found in Japanese mudslide
TOKYO (AP) - The death toll from a massive landslide at a snowy construction site in northern Japan rose to seven yesterday as rescuers searched for nine workers still missing. More than 1,400 police, fire, and military rescuers have struggled for two days in heavy snow to find the 14 construction workers buried when rain and snow sent mud surging down a narrow river valley on Friday.

By late yesterday, seven bodies had been lifted from the mud. Police spokesman Makoto Watanabe said. Police held out little hope of finding any survivors buried under mountains of rock and mud.

Of the seven victims, all construction workers, six were men. Of the missing, police said two are believed to be women.

German police search for Paris bombers
BONN (AP) - German federal police said yesterday that they have launched a search for suspects in a Paris subway bombing that killed three people. A spokeswoman for the Federal Criminal Office confirmed a report in the newspaper *Bild* that some of the terrorists may be hiding out in Germany.

The spokeswoman said French authorities had asked for help locating suspects in the Tuesday bombing. She disclosed no other details.

Bild reported that French authorities are looking for eight Algerians who split up into two groups after the bombing and fled to Germany and Italy. The newspaper did not reveal its sources.

Skinheads attack Bratislava rabbi
BRATISLAVA (Reuters) - Four skinheads attacked and insulted the rabbi of Bratislava, Baruch Meyers, in the city center on Friday, but he escaped unharmed, a police spokesman told Reuters. "A group of four skinheads attacked the rabbi, one kicked him in the hand but caused no injury," the spokesman said. "All four attackers were apprehended and two have been detained."

He was unable to give more details. "The further procedure is now in the hands of the local police investigator," the spokesman said.

It was the second attack by skinheads in two years on Meyers, an American. Meyers was not available for comment.

Russia's Chechnya withdrawal on schedule
MOSCOW (AP) - A trainload of military equipment was set to leave Chechnya over the weekend, as Russia continues its withdrawal from the rebel republic, a news agency said yesterday. The artillery division of the 205th Motorized Brigade loaded its equipment onto the train and was expected to leave today, the Interfax news agency said.

A military spokesman said the withdrawal of the last two Russian brigades in Chechnya is proceeding on schedule. President Boris Yeltsin last month ordered the brigades to leave. The Russian units, one from the army and one of Interior Ministry troops, consist of about 8,000 servicemen and have more than 2,000 armored vehicles.

The pullout is expected to be completed by January 25, two days before Chechnya's scheduled presidential and parliamentary elections.

Zairean, Ugandan rebels clash in eastern Zaire

BENI, Zaire (AP) - Zairean rebels yesterday surrounded the town held by government troops in eastern Zaire, local residents and hospital workers said.

A Zairean rebel officer, who refused to give his name, said his forces were on the outskirts of Beni, 370 kilometers north of Goma on Lake Kivu.

Hundreds of troops fighting under the banner of the Alliance of Democratic Forces for Liberation (Congo-Zaire) headed north on the 160-kilometer road from Beni to Bunia yesterday morning.

Trucksloads of young local fighters allied with the rebels headed toward Bunia singing battle songs and raising clenched fists in the air. The young warriors are called *maya-maya* or "powerful water" in Swahili, from the potion they believe will protect them from harm.

The Zairean rebels also clashed overnight Friday and yesterday with Ugandan rebels west of Beni, near the Ugandan border in Virunga National Park, hospital workers in Beni said. At least one Zairean rebel was wounded.

In six weeks, the rebels have overrun a strip of eastern Zaire north of Lake Tanganyika. Because of the rebel successes, Zaireans and international observers have been taking more seriously rebel leader Laurent Desire Kabila's vow to topple President Mobutu Sese Seko's corrupt, 31-year regime.

A multinational effort to help Rwandan refugees in eastern Zaire has stalled because of the fighting. It is not known how many are left in Zaire or their condition.

Local officials in Butembo and Beni were trying to cope with the consequences of the battles in the region over the past 10 days.

Crisis committees in both towns estimated more than 10,000 people have been displaced, straining local resources. Butembo's water treatment plant was out of chlorine to purify water.

"We need food for all these people who came from other places," said Mukula Kibamba, a committee member in Butembo, which fell to the rebels on November 27.

In Beni, Zairean Red Cross officials struggled to keep the hospital operating and to collect corpses left by fighting last week.

"All the doctors fled during the fighting, so now we only have one Red Cross doctor," said Mustafa Lufungula, head of the Zairean Red Cross in Beni, which the rebels took on November 30. "We are also running out of medicines."

Red Cross workers have collected more than 120 bodies in the past week, most of them Zairean soldiers. Hospital workers and local human rights officials report more than 400 people died in the fighting.

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Russian maverick politician Vladimir Zhirinovskiy smiles as he points a gun while sitting beside famous Russian singer Alla Pugacheva's double during a press conference in Moscow yesterday. Zhirinovskiy tries his luck as an actor in a movie called 'Doubles on the Ship,' with doubles of many famous world and Russian personalities.

Still in control or headed for The Hague? Mladic's future unclear

PAUL GEITNER
PALE, BOSNIA

THE new Bosnian Serb leader has done what her predecessor couldn't - sack Gen. Ratko Mladic, the popular, but sometimes disobedient military commander.

But Karadzic was forced to back down. Mladic enjoyed strong support from his troops and his paymaster, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, who helped bankroll the Bosnian Serb war effort.

Western officials praise the firing and hope that Mladic is finally on his way to face war crimes charges in The Hague, Netherlands. But Bosnian Serb army sources say Mladic has not lost his power base.

Perhaps more troubling for Bosnia's future, those army sources worry that the internal struggle is destroying the last vestiges of a professional army, while Bosnian Serb politicians build up a repressive police force whose movements are less constrained by NATO-led peace troops.

Soldiers discontent with average monthly pay of \$33 are deserting in droves for more lucrative police jobs, said one army officer.

And it was those police forces, controlled by the politicians, that were involved in recent attacks on Moslems returning to border villages.

There has long been bad blood between Mladic and Bosnian Serb politicians. Twice during the 31/2-year Bosnian war, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic tried to fire him - in 1993 for insubordination and in 1995 following battlefield losses.

Mladic finally gave up last week, after the parliament under Plavsic's control demanded he be prosecuted for insubordination. Yet he is still held up in a mountain chalet connected to a well-guarded military compound in Han Pijesak, 32 kilometers east of the Bosnian Serb political center of Pale.

When the new commander, Gen. Pero Colic, attended a military meeting chaired by US Gen. William Crouch, commander of NATO ground forces in Bosnia, his deputy was a Mladic aide, Gen. Zdravko Tolimir.

Mladic "has not gone from having the amount of power that he had to having nothing," said Colum Murphy, whose office manages civilian aspects of peace. "He still has considerable influence to reality, and in Serb mythology."

In the war, the Bosnian Serbs had far greater firepower, most of it from the Serb-dominated Yugoslav army. With Mladic out, that link is in question.

The Moslem-Croat federation army, by contrast, is getting \$400 million worth of training and equipment from the US and moderate Moslem nations.

The Bosnian Serbs have gotten almost no foreign aid in the year since the Dayton accord was signed, mainly because of their intransigence on such issues as handing over indicted war criminals.

Yet now that Mladic has been fired, even the Bosnian Serbs are wondering if their politicians are planning to turn him over to the war crimes tribunal in exchange for world approval and aid.

Bosnian Serb soldiers, for whom Mladic is still almost a mythical folk hero, say they would find that hard to accept.

asked on Friday. Zaire's army, unpaid, unfed, and trained to serve the interest of a corrupt elite, has proved unable to withstand the rebel onslaught in the east.

In recent weeks, town after town has fallen to the rebels, whose leader Laurent Kabila says he is fighting to overthrow Mobutu.

The combination of the rebel advance and Mobutu's illness, has put a huge question mark over Zaire's political future, which in theory was destined to be settled in the country's first multiparty elections next May.

Although many Zaireans would like to see the page turned on the Mobutu years, few of them know of a leader capable of reunifying the increasingly fractured state as he has.

Etienne Tshisekedi, Mobutu's main opponent in the radical opposition, is popular among his own Baluba ethnic group and the downtrodden inhabitants of the capital, but has many enemies.

"Tshisekedi has many supporters, but Zaire needs a military man in charge if it is to hold together when Mobutu goes," an officer in the Zairean army said.

But even from within the political and military family spawned by Mobutu's own patronage system analysts say there is no obvious successor in sight.

US vampire cult mother says game was 'fun'

EUSTIS, Florida (Reuter) - What started as a role-playing game for a group of teenagers turned into a cult of self-proclaimed "vampires," who cut their bodies, drank blood, and now face charges of murdering one member's parents.

The five teens, aged 15 to 19, have been extradited to Florida from Louisiana for the slaying of a Eustis couple bludgeoned to death in their home last month.

The mother of the accused ringleader of the group yesterday told of how she played a "vampire" game with her son and how she thought it was just fun and make-believe.

But police say Sondra Gibson's son Roderick Ferrell, 16, became lost in a delusional world of "vampire" rituals and conspiracies that led to the horrific double murder of Richard and Ruth Wendorf on November 25.

Police believe the murder weapon was either an axe or claw hammer and that the deadly blows were inflicted by at least three different people.

The Wendorf's daughter Heather, 15, was among the group. She, Ferrell, and three other - 19-year-old Dana Lynn Cooper, Howard Scott Anderson, 16, and Charity Keesee, 16 - were arrested on November 28 in the murdered couple's car while checking into a Baton Rouge motel.

All the teens except Wendorf are residents of rural Murray, Kentucky, a small, predominantly Baptist town where Ferrell's interest in a role-playing board game, "Vampire: The Masquerade," turned into an

obsession, according to police. Ferrell had recruited Wendorf, his girlfriend, into the game, his mother said.

"There didn't seem to be anything wrong with it," Gibson told Reuters in a telephone interview. "I played it with him. It's hard enough to find something you can do with your kids today, and the game was fun. It was something, anyway."

Ferrell moved to Murray from Florida in 1995 to live with his mother and her boyfriend, Kile Newton, a tattoo artist who changed his name to "Kile," a word self-styled vampires are said to use to describe someone who "crossed over" to become "one of the undead."

The game is similar to the better-known Dungeons & Dragons in which players adapt character names and are led through a series of adventures by a game leader, or storyteller.

Ferrell and Gibson met other Vampire players, most of them teens, after moving to Murray. Over time, a group of about 30 youths began trying to live out vampire identities.

Gibson said the game had remained a fantasy. "It was a thrill, sure. But it was still role playing. People pretended to do stuff, but didn't really do it," she said.

Gibson scoffed. "All part of the game," she said. Ferrell began wearing black shirts, black trousers, a loopy black jacket, and black cowboy boots. He died his blond hair black and painted his fingernails black. He began to call himself Vesago, after a character in a novel by Ann Rice, an author known for her books about vampires.

In September, Ferrell was suspended from school, after which, Gibson said, he did not go back, sleeping all day and going out at night with his vampire friends.

Calloway County authorities said Ferrell and the other would-be vampires gathered at a ruined building painted with messages like, "Please deposit dead bodies here," but also littered with empty liquor bottles and signs of drug use.

"It's pretty easy to tell who's been a vampire for any length of time," said Calloway County Sheriff Stan Scott. "Most of them are going to have self-inflicted razor cuts or knife cuts. They like to drink each other's blood."

In October, Ferrell and Anderson were charged with breaking into the county humane society, beating 40 dogs and mutilating two puppies. One dog's hind legs were torn off.

Greg Fountain, an executive with White Wolf, of Clarkston, Georgia, which markets "Vampire: The Masquerade," said the game could get intense, but that it was not a cult.

Man cleared by DNA of two rapes freed after 10 years

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) - Walter Smith spent nearly 11 years in prison for two rapes that DNA tests show he didn't commit. His plans upon his release Friday were simple: a hot bath and a lobster dinner.

Smith, who also was serving a six- to 25-year sentence for an unrelated armed robbery conviction, always insisted he did not commit the rapes, which occurred during a series of attacks in Columbus in 1984 and 1985.

The two victims had identified Smith in lineups. He was sentenced to a total of 78 to 190 years on convictions of rape, kidnapping, aggravated burglary, and robbery, entering the state's prison system January 27, 1986.

Smith, 38, said he heard about DNA tests in 1987 from TV news reports. He eventually persuaded an attorney to help him obtain a DNA test that showed he was not the rapist, and the charges were dismissed.

He said he has no hard feelings toward the victims. "I feel that they were victims of the system as well," he said. "But I do have reservations for the prosecution. I felt they did things that weren't fair. They cared more about a conviction than the truth."

Prison spokeswoman Carol Canode said Smith, who will live with relatives in Columbus, was a good inmate. "He caused no problems and was a good worker," she said.

Zaireans at a loss as world abandons drifting state

WILLIAM WALLIS
KINSHASA

WITH the outside world reluctant to step in to rescue Zaire from collapse, its 40 million people are beginning to look inward for a solution to the escalating crisis triggered by the Tutsi rebellion in the east.

The international community no longer has any interest in either preserving Zaire as a state or seeing it break up, a senior military aide to President Mobutu Sese Seko told Reuters.

"We have to find a Zairean solution to our problems. What can we expect from countries such as America? America has watched even its closest African partners, such as Liberia, fall apart," he said. Mobutu, Zaire's president for 31 years, is in southern France convalescing after cancer surgery.

His return for some remains the only hope that the country, rocked by advances of Rwandan-backed rebels who have seized large parts of eastern Zaire since October, will ride out the crisis in one piece.

"It would have a significant psychological impact on the demoralized army, and would enable key decisions to be made which Mobutu cannot make while he is away on foreign territory," a senior government official said.

But after numerous premature declarations announcing his imminent return, many Zaireans have stopped believing their all-powerful president is well enough, after

more than three months' treatment for cancer, to pay even a visit back home.

During his rule Mobutu, 66, has gathered almost all the state powers in his own hands, becoming in the process one of Africa's wealthiest and most absolute rulers.

But in the last six years, the country has been opened up to multiparty democracy and Mobutu's constitutional powers have on paper been whittled away. The economy has continued a 20-year nosedive and, with the state bankrupt, many of the provinces have become virtually autonomous.

Mobutu supporters say he has juggled the immensely complex regional and ethnic tensions of his country with guile and cunning, and against all odds has forged a national identity out of a bodge mass of hostile and opposing tribes.

But even they admit a paradox in his legacy: The one man who says he holds Zaire together is also the one man who has played the most powerful part in its spectacular decline.

"How can you call the man who created the Zairean army, the one man who is holding Zaire in one piece?" one Western diplomat

asked on Friday. Zaire's army, unpaid, unfed, and trained to serve the interest of a corrupt elite, has proved unable to withstand the rebel onslaught in the east.

In recent weeks, town after town has fallen to the rebels, whose leader Laurent Kabila says he is fighting to overthrow Mobutu.

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US Supreme Court's decision on Internet free speech issue will be momentous

WASHINGTON (AP) - The contours of free speech in the 21st century - and children's access to smut - could be shaped next year, as the Supreme Court decides the US government's power to regulate indecency on the Internet.

The nation's highest court will review a ruling that has blocked enforcement of the Communications Decency Act, Congress' first attempt to regulate the freewheeling global computer network.

The case will be argued before the justices in March, and a decision is expected by July.

A three-judge federal court in Philadelphia ruled earlier this year that the law would deny adults their rightful access to sexual material that may be inappropriate for children.

The law also was struck down by a three-judge panel in New York. "This is a really important case ... that decides freedom to speak and freedom to read for the next century," said Danny Weitzner of the

Washington-based Center for Democracy and Technology. "Unquestionably, we need Supreme Court guidance on these issues," he said. "We have to win it. Just winning in Philadelphia isn't winning. It's not enough until the Supreme Court speaks."

Marc Rotenberg, of the Electronic Privacy Information Center, another advocacy group in Washington, agreed. "This is the most important First Amendment case to go to the Supreme Court in

30 years," he said. The First Amendment of the US Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and the press, among other basic rights.

Stefan Presser, of the American Civil Liberties Union of Pennsylvania, said his organization would have been happier if the justices had simply upheld the three-judge court's ruling. But, he added, "I think there's almost no question that the court will rule in our favor." But Sens. James Exon, a

Nebraska Democrat, and Dan Coats, an Indiana Republican, who co-sponsored the legislation, said they hope the high court will reinstate the law.

The Decency Act was written to shield children from pornography without infringing on the First Amendment rights of adults. Exon said, "I am hopeful that the Supreme Court, relying on its own previous rulings in this area, will agree that the Decency Act is consistent with the Constitution."

Coats said: "This bill was passed overwhelmingly with the strong support of Democrats and Republicans, conservatives and liberals. It is my strong hope that the court will underscore the strengths of the bill in its ruling."

A spokesman for computer software giant Microsoft Corp., Mark Murray, said: "We support thoughtful efforts to ensure that children and other users are not exposed to objectionable material. But Microsoft believes that technology can provide a much more effective safeguard without restricting the free flow of ideas and opinions on the Internet."

While difficult to estimate because of its rapid growth, the Internet is thought to connect more than 9.4 million computers in homes and businesses worldwide - 60 percent of them in the United States.

Clinton administration lawyers told the Supreme Court that the Philadelphia ruling "imperils the government's ability to protect children from ... sexually explicit material that is now widely disseminated on the Internet."

Some of that material may be deemed indecent, but not legally obscene, and therefore is entitled to constitutional protection. The Communications Decency Act makes it a crime to make "indecent" or "patently offensive" words or pictures available on line where children can find them. Violators could get up to two years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

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Beware, contagious animals!

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

DOGS are man's best friends, cats are huggable, and chickens, cows and sheep are irreplaceable. But these animals, and many others, can pass on diseases to man, and scientists must be one step ahead to prevent them from causing large-scale mortality and morbidity.

Long-standing diseases spread by animals, and a number of newly discovered ones, were discussed at the recent First International Conference on Emergency Zoonoses, held at Jerusalem's Holiday Inn. The five-day conference was co-sponsored by the Israel Center for Disease Control and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. It attracted 150 physicians, veterinarians, and public health officials from 14 countries. Although experts from Arab countries were invited, only a few from the Palestinian Authority attended. This is unfortunate, as these diseases do not stop at geopolitical borders.

There are about 250 known zoonoses (diseases spread by animals to man), according to Dr. Silvio Pitlik, head of the Internal Medicine C Department at the Rabin Medical Center-Beilinson Campus. Pitlik was chairman of the conference's local organizing committee and recently elected chairman of the Israel Society for Infectious Diseases. The conference - the first to bring MDs and vets together - was so successful that a second conference has been scheduled for Europe in 1998. Pitlik said Israeli experts in zoonoses would be happy to see greater cooperation with colleagues from neighboring countries.

Rabies, which hit the headlines recently because a soldier is suspected of having contracted it from a bite by an animal in his tent, is one of the best-known

zoonoses. But there are others even more frequently in the news, including AIDS (which was believed to originate in African monkeys), salmonella (from livestock and poultry, which can cause potentially serious gastroenterological infections), brucellosis (caused by the eating of unpasteurized dairy products), bovine spongiform encephalitis ("mad cow disease") and Lyme disease (from ticks that are parasites of deer).

While these have been known for millennia, centuries or decades, new zoonoses have developed recently due to environmental changes, such as deforestation, the spread of urbanization that brings animals into closer contact with humans, and industrialization of animal production, Pitlik explains. Animals, it seems, can get a few diseases from humans, such as monkeys in a zoo catching herpes, but in most cases, the transfer is in one direction only. At risk are not only the public at large, but also farmers, vets, lab workers and health-care staffers.

One new zoonosis, caused by the lyssavirus and coming from the rabies family of diseases, was reported for the first time ever in Australia about two weeks ago. A woman died of the disease. According to Keith Murray of the New South Wales department of agriculture, the virus is carried by four species of fruit bats called "flying foxes." Since its identification in the bats last May, it has been provisionally called "Australia hat virus."

Zoonoses can spread from animal to man by direct contact (bites or saliva), eating the animal, drinking infected water, vectors (bites by animals carrying the microbe), and even by breathing in the air they expelled. In fact, influenza - the bane of most of the



Man's best friend and other animals can also be a health risk. Sometimes we pass a disease on to animals, but mostly the infections come the other way.

world in the winter season - derives from animals, specifically the raising in close quarters of ducks and pigs. "The ducks carry the virus and the pigs transmit it to pig farmers. This leads to the world epidemic of new strains all the time," Pitlik disclosed.

Dr. Arnon Shmishony, head of the Agriculture Ministry's veterinary services and animal health department, noted that 15 zoonoses are officially reportable by veterinary officers to medical officers. These include anthrax, brucellosis, bovine cysticercosis, erysipelas, canine leishmaniasis, leptospirosis, Q fever, listeriosis, psittacosis, rabies, trichinosis, salmonellosis and bovine and avian tuberculosis.

Lecturing on rabies, Dr. George Baer of Mexico said that

Australia and Japan are free of the fatal disease, while Europe is almost free of canine rabies and is eliminating rabies spread by foxes with oral vaccination put on bait. It is endemic in many countries of Africa and Asia and is spread in North America mainly by skunks and raccoons. Tests of oral rabies vaccine left on bait by the Nature Reserves Authority and the Veterinary Services have proved very effective in preventing wild animals from contracting the disease, while at the same time causing no harm to non-target animals. A surprising number of rabies cases has been reported among Israeli cows, but fortunately they don't usually bite.

Dr. Andrew Margileth of the Mercer University School of

Medicine in South Carolina reported on cat-scratch disease, which can cause lesions on the skin and inflamed lymph nodes, and, less rarely, severe complications. D.M.H. Joyson of the Public Health Laboratory in Swansea, Wales, spoke about the risk of toxoplasma, a parasite that can infect any warm-blooded animal and is found throughout the world. It is most dangerous in pregnant women and can cause severe infections and even death in fetuses.

Pitlik maintained that pharmaceutical companies have not spent enough money and effort on combating zoonoses, and that public-health officials, physicians and vets must constantly keep their fingers on the pulse to fight these animal-borne diseases.



An old Central American remedy for pain. Now it can be taken in ointment form.

Chili pepper drug eases chronic pain

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

CHILI peppers are more than a sinus-clearing condiment. Capsaicin (pronounced cap-SAY-sin), the active ingredient found in the red-hot peppers and other members of the capsicum (Greek for "to bite") plant family is the basis of a new drug that relieves the chronic pain of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, diabetic neuropathy and post-herpetic neuralgia.

The skin ointment Zostrix, and the more concentrated form Zostrix HP, have just been registered by the Health Ministry as over-the-counter medications. Jerusalem's Rafa Laboratories are producing them under a cooperation agreement with the American pharmaceutical company Genderm. They previously received approval from the US Food and Drug Administration and are on sale in the US, Canada and Britain.

"Chili peppers were used hundreds of years ago by Indians in Central and South America to relieve pain when rubbed onto the skin," says Anat Savyon, products manager for Rafa. "It was apparently a pharmacological agent thousands of years ago. In the 1930s, scientists started to study capsaicin in the lab, and it was found to be very effective in relieving pain caused by certain chronic illnesses. Capsaicin is a naturally occurring alkyl vanillylamine that affects the synthesis, storage, transport and release of 'substance P' (SP), a neuro-peptide, active agent in sensory nerves called C fibers.

Zostrix is produced in Rafa's Har Hotzvim factory from chili peppers imported from the US. The capsaicin undergoes a 1,000-fold purification process, turning it into a white crystalline substance. This gives the drug a powerful effect, causing the depletion of substance P from sensory neurons that transmit pain.

Dr. David Niv of Ichilov Hospital's pain clinic and Dr. Itai Gur-Arye of Boston's Beth Israel Hospital have conducted clinical studies of capsaicin, which were reported on in the March 15 issue of *Harefuah*, the journal of the Israel Medical Association. They found that the capsaicin induces the release of substance P and desensitizes neurons to painful stimuli. The depletion of substance P inhibits the inflammatory process in peripheral tissues and inhibits pain transmission in the central nervous system.

But the drug is not for all types of pain. Although some doctors have found that capsaicin can relieve some migraine headaches, the ointment has been designated by the ministry for a number of specific problems that it has been proven to relieve. The less-concentrated Zostrix is highly effective for relieving pain and joint tenderness in osteoarthritis

patients and those with rheumatoid arthritis of the knee.

Zostrix HP (high potency), which has three times the concentration of capsaicin as Zostrix, is meant for diabetics with pain resulting from neuropathy. Double-blind clinical trials found that patients using the drug enjoyed a notable improvement in their ability to perform routine daily activities. In addition, it relieves neuralgia pain in patients suffering from herpes zoster.

Although anyone can buy the ointment in a pharmacy, without a prescription, doctors who treat rheumatological disorders and diabetics have been well briefed to ensure that it is used properly. Three or four times a day, a small amount of the ointment is rubbed into the painful area until it is absorbed. It must not be used on open wounds or broken skin (thus it can't be used on burns patients). The hands must be washed carefully with soap to prevent it from getting into the eyes.

According to Savyon, pain relief appears gradually over a number of days or even a few weeks. If no relief is felt in four weeks, the patient should consult with his doctor. The maximum effect is realized after six weeks, and it must be used on a long-term basis; if treatment is halted, the pain returns. It can be used by children as well, but with supervision, to ensure that they don't get the ointment into their eyes or mouth.

Fortunately, since Zostrix causes no known conflicts with other drugs and no side effects except a possible initial sensation of humming, the medication can be taken over a long period. If the burning sensation, which disappears the longer one uses it, causes the patient discomfort, he can ask his doctor for a mild local anesthetic ointment to deal with this problem. Taking a hot bath soon before or after treatment is not recommended, because it opens the pores and can increase the burning sensation. Rafa says that, to be effective, the ointment should be used no less than three or four times a day.

Zostrix sells for NIS 36 per tube, and Zostrix HP for NIS 70.80. It has not yet been registered by the health funds for subsidized supply to patients, but Savyon says negotiations are soon to be concluded with Kupat Holim Meuhedet and the others are sure to follow.

Niv and Gur-Arye suggest that in the future, the number of medical indications for use of Zostrix will be expanded when proven effective for these as well.

Savyon concludes the market for the drug is huge, as 500,000 prescriptions for less-effective relief for pain due to the above-mentioned disorders are written out in Israel each year. "I don't expect that all of these patients will buy Zostrix, but many of them will."

Respiration monitors trigger false alarms

HEALTH SCAN

POST HEALTH REPORTER

PARENTS who attach respiration monitors to their infants' beds to avoid crib death are well-meaning, but they could be inviting trouble, according to a Haifa pediatrician. Professor Michael Yaffe of Bnei Zion Hospital notes that in the past year, there has been an increasing number of parents arriving after dark at the emergency room with a baby whose breathing monitor sounded off. In almost all cases, these were false alarms, and after many expensive and sometimes invasive tests, the babies were found to be perfectly healthy.

This obviously interferes with the proper functioning of the emergency room, but Yaffe is concerned about a dangerous side to this phenomenon and not just the nuisance. Putting the baby to sleep in the prone position (on their stomach) is one of the risk factors for sudden infant death syndrome. They should instead be on their back or side when put to sleep. Parents who buy the widely advertised, expensive monitors often put their babies to sleep in the prone position. Unwilling to believe the medically confirmed fact that this increases the risk, the parents are certain that if anything happens, the monitor will ring and get the baby to start breathing again.

Yaffe claims that many of the commercial devices sold are not reliable, and that there is no reason for anyone with a healthy infant to

purchase one. American and European pediatric societies have officially declared this, the Bnei Zion doctor says. Special monitors with sensors for pulse rather than just respiration rates are recommended only for a minority of infants, especially those with a sibling who was a victim of crib death or those suffering from respiratory problems.

DIABETES ADVANCES

The Health Ministry is expected soon to approve the under-skin implantation in diabetic adults and children of tiny devices to determine their blood-sugar levels and eventually to replace the need to prick their finger for a blood test several times a day.

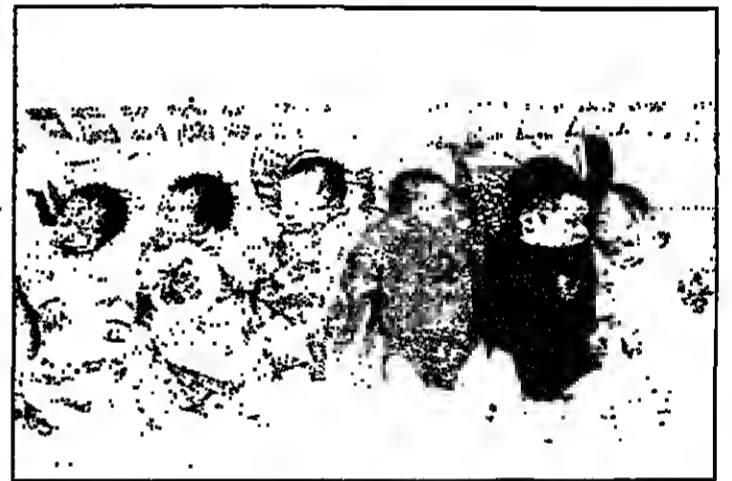
This was disclosed at the recent Israel Diabetes Association conference by Dr. Yoram Palti of the Haifa Technion, who hopes to carry out clinical trials of these tiny devices, which have already been tested on lab animals. The two-year study is based on the idea that every cell in the body produces electrical signals that can give a picture of the insulin and sugar levels in the blood. This "natural sensor" will be tapped by inserting a tiny pacemaker that sends electrical signals through the cells in the form of pulses. The beat of the pulses is in proportion to the level of sugar surrounding the beta islets.

The sensor will be implanted painlessly at the depth of a mil-

limeter into the skin and not interfere with everyday life. If the blood-sugar level falls dangerously low, the sensor will warn the patient to eat, with either a sound or vibrations. If the device works well, the sensor could eventually be implanted together with an insulin pump that will translate the information about the body's blood-sugar level into electronic instructions "understood" by the pump. This would prevent diabetics from reaching a condition of hypoglycemia, Palti said.

Meanwhile, recent studies have shown that feeding cow's milk to babies significantly increases the risk of their developing juvenile-onset diabetes, compared to breast-fed infants. Professor Moshe Karp, director of the endocrinology department at the Schneider Children's Medical Center in Petah Tikva, reported at the conference that mother's milk offers substantial protection against Type 1 diabetes.

Children who develop diabetes have a genetic predisposition in the disease that they live with for several years, until some trigger appears that causes the insulin-producing beta cells in the pancreas to self-destruct. When the actual



Respiration monitors can lead to needless hospital tests. (Selinger)

symptoms appear - thirst, dry mouth, weight loss and overproduction of urine - about 80% of beta cells are already useless. Young children who have a close relative suffering from Type 1 diabetes can undergo special tests: doctors theorize that if found positive, such children could avoid the disease altogether or delay its onset if they receive preventive insulin injections. Karp noted clinical studies with half of such children getting insulin and the other half getting a placebo, are being carried out abroad, but the Health Ministry has not approved such research here.

GYNECOLOGISTS AGAINST VIOLENCE

The International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) has decreed violence against women and urged gynecologists to be on the lookout for its victims among their patients.

Prof. Joseph Schenker, chairman of FIGO's committee on the ethics of human reproduction, said the doctor should diagnose the possibility of injuries caused by violence, while at the same time "taking into consideration the importance of privacy to prevent future harm to the woman."

For bedtime singers, try a little yoga

Rx FOR READERS
POST HEALTH REPORTER

My husband talks in his sleep. Sometimes he gives instructions to his staff, or lets out a political tirade, or sometimes offers help to his children. The other night he sang a song (in tune). This sounds amusing, but for the woman who shares his bed, this is no joke. He sleeps well but awakens me so thoroughly that the only way I can have a full night's sleep is by putting a thick wall between us. He doesn't want to take pills, even if they would help, on the grounds that they could be addictive. I have thought of alternative medicine, but don't know whom to approach. What can be done? R.L., Haifa.

Prof. Peretz Lavie, dean of the Haifa Technion's medical school and head of its sleep labs, replies: "We have had many cases like this; talking during sleep is as common among women as among men. Your husband really must spend a night at a sleep lab so the problem can be studied. Talking in one's sleep is almost always due to a great deal of tension. If he won't take half a Valium pill before going to bed - which should help him - I recommend relaxation techniques while he's awake. There are a number of such tech-

niques, from biofeedback to yoga.

My mother always tells me not to drink during a meal because she says it dilutes the amount of acids in the stomach that are needed for digestion. I love to drink water or juice with meals. Is there anything wrong with that? Z.R., Holon.

Dr. Ze'ev Jacobsohn, head of the gastroenterology department at Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital, comments:

"You are right, and your mother is mistaken. Generally speaking, in a healthy person, there is no reason not to drink liquids during (or even before) a meal. The stomach produces the amount of digestive acids that it needs, and water will not significantly affect this. The only possible problem is that if you drink a great deal of liquid before your meal, your stomach will be overloaded or bloated. Some people purposely drink a lot before a meal so they won't have much appetite and lose weight, but this causes bloating.

The stomach is easily able to separate solid foods from liquids, so a mixed meal does not pose digestive problems. Liquids will

pass through an empty stomach into the small intestine in a matter of minutes while the solid food remains; liquids move somewhat more slowly during the meal. By the way, water is really the only liquid that won't stimulate the production of digestive acids. Caffeine and sweet drinks do.

I am a 70-year-old healthy vegetarian. Is there any limit to the amount of polyunsaturated and monounsaturated fat that a vegetarian can eat? R.M., Motza.

Dorit Adler, head of the dietetic service at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem, answers:

"When one deals with types of food, there is a limit to everything, even if what you eat is generally beneficial in normal amounts. Polyunsaturated fat is known to reduce the level of 'bad' cholesterol (LDL) in the blood, but it also reduces the level of 'good' cholesterol (HDL) which helps protect against heart disease. Excessive polyunsaturated fat increases the production of oxygen free radicals, which is connected to the development of heart disease.

The general recommendation is

that fats should comprise of no more than 30 percent of one's daily caloric intake. Of that, polyunsaturated fat should be no more than 10% of that, animal (including dairy product) fat no more than 10% (and even better, about 7%), and the rest monounsaturated fat, as from olive and canola oil.

If you eat a lot of one thing, you naturally eat less of another; thus vegetarians may be missing certain nutrients, depending on whether they avoid milk products and eggs as well. If you are a strict vegetarian, you may be short on Vitamin B₁₂ and calcium. Don't be extreme.

Rx For Readers welcomes queries from readers about medical problems. Experts will answer those we find most interesting, and replies will be printed in the twice-monthly column on the Health Page. Write Rx For Readers, c/o Judy Siegel-Itzkovich, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000, fax it to 02-5389527 or e-mail it to jsie@ipost.co.il, giving your initials, age and place of residence. Phoned-in queries will not be accepted.

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Woman of consequence

THE appointment of Madeleine Albright to replace Warren Christopher as US Secretary of State promises, at best, continuity of traditional Clinton presidency Middle East policies. At worst, it may signal a measure of indifference.

Parochial concerns aside, the appointment of Albright is both excellent and well-deserved, and a triumph not only for a woman, but for a first generation American citizen who arrived in the United States as a Czech refugee. It is that east European connection that may define the direction of Albright's foreign policy interests — as the Russians quickly perceived yesterday when unnamed Moscow officials thought their government might find the tough new secretary of state "troublesome," although officially the government warmly welcomed her appointment. The Russians fear Albright may pursue with vigor NATO's plans to expand eastwards, the major irritant in their current dealings with the West, and she may become a focus for east European and Baltic states that remain wary of their powerful neighbor and are keen to shelter under the NATO umbrella.

As to the Middle East, Albright has shown little interest in the endless complexities of the region. She has well-established "Israel-friendly" credentials and the praise for her appointment was certainly more enthusiastic from the government than from the Palestinians. When she began her term as UN representative, Albright publicly stated that one of her aims was to help get Israel out of its traditional isolation in that Third World-dominated body. It can fairly be said that she kept her promise, even if heavily aided by the end of the Cold War and the start of the Oslo peace process.

Given her own lack of interest in the region, the level of American involvement in Bill Clinton's final term undoubtedly will be directed by the president. When Christopher was appointed, pundits declared that he would probably be Mr. Foreign Policy, since Clinton was perceived as a domestic president. It proved a false prediction, for the president has demonstrated both great interest and considerable skills in the management of foreign policy. A mention of US policy on Bosnia, Haiti, Northern Ireland, or the Middle East, immediately brings Clinton, not Christopher, to mind. In reality, US policy on the Middle East is lit-

tle-affected by changing faces in Washington and, in any case, as this newspaper's diplomatic correspondent pointed out Friday: "Israel's track record in predicting the friendliness of secretaries of state has been poor; recall the dour predictions about George Schultz and Warren Christopher."

What does change is the emphasis the US gives to various facets of that policy. Israeli governments may sometimes be irritated when Washington strongly attacks settlement policy for example, but US opinion on most such issues is long-established and consistent.

In that respect, the government may be somewhat premature in its warm welcome for Albright. If Clinton instructs her to give high priority to the Middle East, and if she tackles the problems with her usual ferocious energy, the Netanyahu government may find the emphatic reiteration of some US policies more than a little uncomfortable. However, the government can draw some comfort from the well-known fact that Albright does not suffer fools gladly and the rickety democratic structures and double-talk of Yasser Arafat's administration can also expect to attract her uncompromising gimlet gaze.

Albright, the daughter of a Czech diplomat, is renowned for railing against totalitarianism and for staring down dictators. When Saddam Hussein called her a snake, she promptly bought herself a serpent collar-pin to wear at UN Security Council sessions on Iraq.

Clinton has a personal stake in the Oslo peace process and has said he feels obliged to the memory of the late Yitzhak Rabin, so this concern may well be translated into instructions to Albright to push the Palestinian track of the peace process forward. But it is hard at this point to see her shuttling fruitlessly to and fro to Damascus as Christopher did, and as long as the status quo remains peaceful, Albright may calculate that until there is a change of leadership in Syria it is best to leave it at that and not waste her valuable time on a man who could not even come to a deal with Rabin and Shimon Peres. On the other hand, if she focuses on the Palestinian track, there is little doubt both Arafat and Netanyahu will feel the heat.

Albright is not a person who has much time for idleness and shilly-shallying.

Europe's future

THE French, as usual, chose to be the odd ones out this week in blasting Ireland's skillfully drafted provisional European Union treaty as weak and mediocre.

The Gallic outburst of criticism from the French foreign minister is not unexpected from a country that has never shown itself very empathetic to Anglo-Saxon sensibilities — in fact it sometimes seems the French do not believe Anglo Saxons possess sensibility. The document is skillful because, unlike the French, the Celtic Irish chose to treat the sensibilities of their old enemy Britain with great delicacy, thus ensuring the document will not cause an explosion of arguments and accusation when it is presented to the important EU summit next week.

As current president of the EU, the tricky chore of proposing ways to update the Maastricht Treaty fell to Ireland, and the deftness of the result was proved by Britain feeling it was able to accept the draft while being unhappy about some of its provisions. As the most Euro-skeptical member of the EU, Britain

could easily have been isolated again in another big row over the future of the union to add to those already raging over the single currency and Mad Cow Disease.

The Irish draft does contain provisions Britain totally opposes, such as the proposal to lift border controls across the bloc. Yet it avoids some of the most contentious issues, such as whether to weaken a country's right to veto EU legislation, how many European commissioners there should be when new members join the EU, and how to permit "flexibility" — the term for allowing some countries to integrate faster than others. It was the absence of these provisions that triggered the French into declaring the whole document "weak."

However, it all too often appears that the French definition of strength is similar to that of the school bully. Nothing will be gained for the EU from again grinding Britain's face into the playground. In this sense, Ireland has shown greater concern for the interests of its ancient enemy than France ever does for its supposed ally. This is the right spirit for a new Europe.



DELEG 96

As every child knows

THE hair-raising thing about the 1994 Ministry of Education report recently publicized is not that 37 percent of Jewish school pupils said they hated Arabs.

Much more disturbing was the chilling statistic that two-thirds of them said they thought Israeli Arab citizens should not have the same rights as Jews.

Jews have been fighting Arabs for over 50 years in this part of the world. It's not really mind-boggling that "Arabs" should figure as the enemy in Israeli children's minds, just as millions of other children have traditionally played games against Huns, Boches, Russkies and Japs, not to mention cowboys and Indians.

Arab armies, terrorists and guerrilla fighters have been and may still be the enemies of Israel. You can't really expect adolescents mentally preparing themselves for the army not to dehumanize the enemy.

However, as far as I know, Israeli non-Jewish citizens are not the enemy.

It is 30 years since military government imposed by David Ben-Gurion on parts of Galilee following the War of Independence was dissolved. The vast majority of Israeli Arabs are hardworking, loyal and productive citizens. What's more, according to the Declaration of Independence all citizens, regardless of religious and ethnic affiliation, have equal rights.

However, as every child knows, this is not exactly the case.

We are of course very far from the former South Africa's policy of apartheid — but you try being an Arab student looking to rent a room in Jerusalem. Even worse, see what happens to you if you have the gall to date a Jewish girl.

We don't have officially separate neighborhoods but how many Moslem families moved into Ramot Eshkol recently? We don't have the Bantu Education Act either, but how come nearly all Arab schools are far inferior to those in the Jewish sector?

Most Israeli parents know that we live in a separate, but not exactly equal, society. They know that their children are motivated to learn English because that's what you need if you want to get ahead in life.

Very few Jewish parents are pressuring their highschool children to brush up their Arabic and not many of them shell out exor-

SUSAN BELLOS

bitant sums of money for private lessons in the subject.

Israeli Jewish parents also know that their children rarely go to ballet classes, basketball, computer clogs, snapping or swimming with Moslem or Christian kids.

Nor are many Jewish and Moslem mums griping together about problems with their daughters-in-law, or lamenting to each other about how hard it is when a child leaves home to study in a foreign land.

This is because, as every child

knows, we don't speak the same languages and we don't live in the same neighborhoods.

I HAVE a good friend who lives in Abu Tor, Jerusalem, who once said: "I just wish I could wake up one morning and they wouldn't be there. It's not that I have anything against the Arabs, it's just that I wish they were somewhere else."

Unfortunately I don't have any good friends in Arab Abu Tor. However, I wouldn't be terribly surprised if many equally nice people there would also like the Jews just to "go away" one fine morning.

But for the time being at least, unless we all want to indulge in a little ethnic cleansing, this isn't going to happen. We are obliged to live together whether we like, love or even hate one another.

I don't think that we need many more of those very well-intentioned but fundamentally vapid programs in "tolerance" or "democracy."

Most people are vaguely uncomfortable with abstractions and with the implication that we all ought to behave in a nicer or more polite way, and then everything would be all right.

You understand really why some of those terribly rigorous thinkers on the right start sneering about "bleeding-heart" liberals

and pinkos. Many of us don't really want to be nice, but nearly all of us want to survive. This means living together in real and practical ways rather than mouthing high-falutin' catch-phrases.

A first and very obvious step — even if it would mean more work for the security services — is inducting all oon-Jewish youth into the army. It also means putting many more Arab citizens into the senior ranks of the civil service, including the diplomatic service.

It means providing parity in social and municipal services in Arab areas, and starting to build mixed neighborhoods.

However, tomorrow's voters will not root for any of the above if we persist in the kind of separatist policies that have characterized Israel's first 50 years.

Young Jews will never acquire respect and understanding for Arab people and Arab culture unless Arabic is placed at least on an equal footing with English in the school system.

A great deal has been made of pluralism in education in recent years. While it may be fine and dandy for children, or rather their parents, to be offered a menu of different types of religious schools, Mizrahi-oriented schools, music and art, and science schools, it would be much fairer if Arab citizens were also offered equal access to some of these facilities.

But it would make far more sense just to open as many regular schools as possible to both Arab and Jewish pupils.

You can make very good arguments for why Jewish pupils should study Bible and Torah separately and why Moslem students should study the Koran separately. But what are the pedagogic reasons for studying math, science, English and geography separately?

Incidentally, I can think of one or two very good pedagogic arguments why both groups should study each other's culture and history.

Jewish schoolchildren can be forgiven for imagining that Israeli Moslem or Christian citizens are not quite as human as the rest of us.

I'm not sure if the rest of us can.

The writer is an education journalist.

Capital gains

YOSEF GOELL

TWO recent surveys should make us sit up. One says more and more secular Jerusalemite families are moving out of the city; the other that a slight majority of Israelis favor moving Israel's capital from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv.

While the validity of the surveys may be questioned, they clearly identify a dangerous trend that flies in the face of the "national consensus" over Jerusalem as Israel's eternal, undivided capital.

One of the most indelible memories of the Six Day War is David Rubinger's now-classic photo of boyish, battle-stained Israeli paratroopers standing awestruck in front of the Western Wall, which they had just conquered. The battle communique of that day, "The Temple Mount is in our hands" struck a deep chord in the hearts of all Israelis.

No more. The vast majority of secular Israelis haven't visited Jerusalem in years.

This was partly from fear of the intifada, but mainly because they regard Jerusalem's Old City as a haredi monopoly. And they will have nothing to do with it.

That majority includes most secular Jerusalemites, who have shunned the Western Wall for years, and probably nearly all those awestruck paratroopers; for unlike today there were nearly no religious paratroopers then, certainly no haredi ones.

When the Jewish Quarter was rebuilt in the aftermath of the Six Day War many secular Israelis and new immigrants from the West went to live there, drawn by its exotism and by ancient Jewish memories.

They have all since moved or been driven out by religious neighbors who insisted on turning the quarter into a religious ghetto.

The haredim who monopolized the Wall haven't only harassed the "Women of the Wall." They previously besmirched soldiers brought to the Wall for swearing in ceremonies because boy and girl soldiers dared hold hands there.

IF THE Wall does indeed "belong" to the haredim no one

Jerusalem can serve as a vital unifying symbol only if it speaks to the hearts of all Israelis

should be surprised if, when the crunch comes vis-a-vis the Palestinians and the Moslem world over Jerusalem, very many Israelis easily surrender Israeli demands on the Old City, with its Temple Mount, Western Wall and Jewish Quarter.

If this sounds implausible, note how ready most Israelis are to give up all of Hebron, which in their eyes is associated exclusively with religious fanatics intent primarily on avenging the Arab massacre of 1929.

Unifying symbols are crucial to any nation, all the more so as profoundly evocative to the Jewish people as Jerusalem.

Many people have forgotten, however, how marginal Jerusalem was to the early Zionist settlers because it was similarly identified in their minds with the "primitive" haredim of the Old Yishuv.

It was the openly agnostic David Ben-Gurion who realized that Jerusalem was a crucial unifying national symbol and insisted on fighting for it in 1948 at tremendous sacrifice, often against the advice of many of his young generals.

He ordered the capital of the nascent Israel transferred there from Tel Aviv in 1949 in the face of near-unanimous international opposition.

Jerusalem's role as a unifying symbol is even more important today, when many of the common bonds that hold us together as a nation have frayed.

But it will serve as such a symbol only if it truly speaks to the needs and feelings of all Israelis.

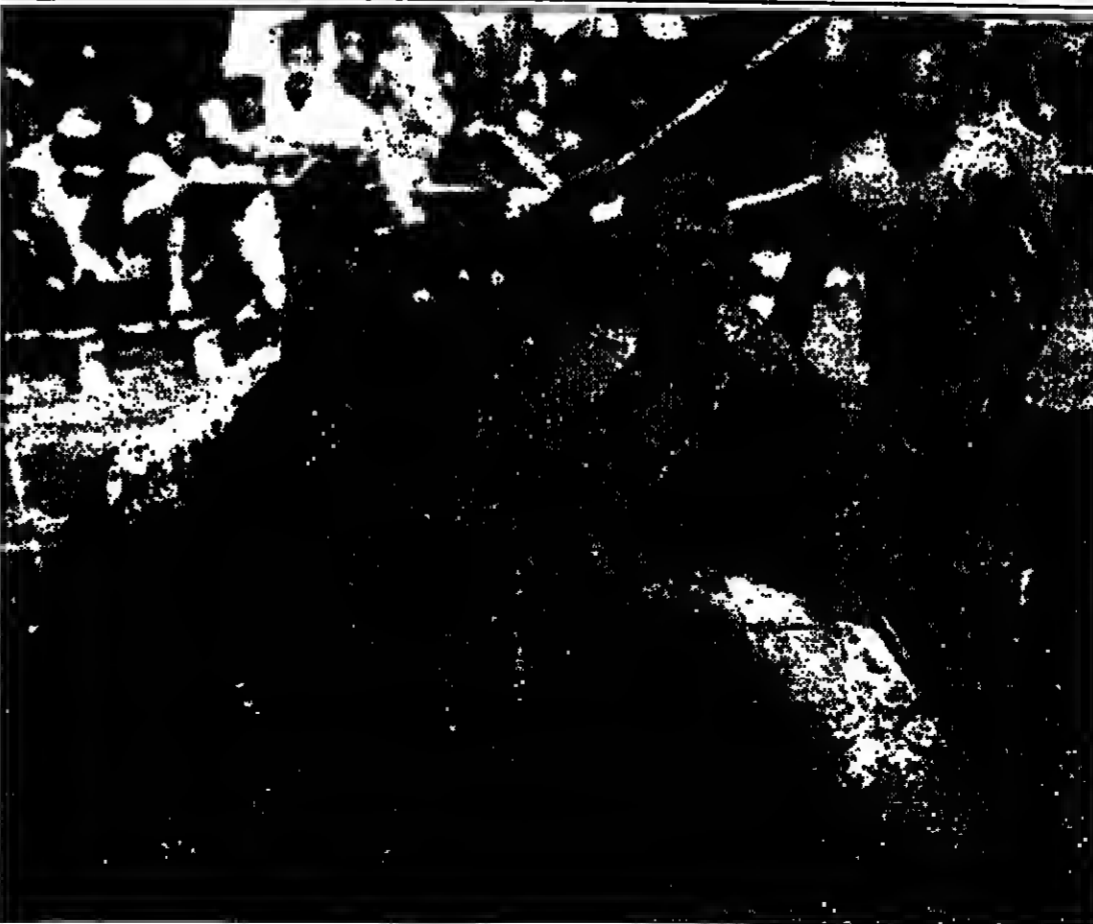
It should not be permitted to turn into a copy of hedonistic Tel Aviv, equally it should not become a clone of the East European yeshiva and shtetl worlds.

Jerusalem as a unifying symbol — a comfortable place for Israelis of all types — is worth fighting for. Responsible leaders from the secular and National Religious Zionist camps should sit down and work out mutually accommodating tradeoffs.

One such could be the Zamenet Committee's trade off proposal to close off Bar-Ilan Street on Shabbat in exchange for permitting Shabbat public transport in nonreligious neighborhoods.

The writer comments on public affairs.

PICTURE POSTSCRIPT



Football as it was meant to be played: Bob Mote (in the dirty shirt) returns a kickoff in the World Mud Bowl in North Conway, New Hampshire.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EZER MIZION

Sir — As an avid follower of Greer Fay Cashman's column, I was very happy to see, in your issue of November 20, that Grapevine has been expanded to Wednesday as well. Her recounting of the evening at Rehbeitzon Lau for the benefit of Ezer Mizion was very poignant. I personally know the far-reaching radius of Ezer Mizion's dedication to the sick and the needy, through its 16 national branches.

I hope and pray that volunteerism will really unite us towards a healthier country.
DENA MILLER
Jerusalem.

Sir — The phone hasn't stopped ringing since Greer Fay Cashman's article of November 20 hit the press. The organization and I personally were very touched by her flowing expression of what Ezer Mizion does for mankind. Had I made a press release, I never would have been able to write it as well as she did. By your bringing Ezer Mizion to the attention of the public, she did the mitzva of gemilut hasadim.

I hope and pray that, as Mrs. Weizman said, "helping others will bring us closer to unite the Jewish people."
BINYAMINA SHERMAN
(BENJIE)
Jerusalem.

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO CANCER

Sir — I think we would all agree with Dr. Anthony S. Luder (Letters, November 22) that any so-called practitioner of medicine who offers futile treatment and attendant false hope to a victim of a fatal ailment is acting unethically if and when this offering discourages the patient from pursuing a more promising, scientifically documented approach.

A number of studies have been published that compare survivals of cancer patients with and without dietary approaches. For example, the *Journal of the American College of Nutrition* (Volume 12, pages 209-226, 1993) reports a study of 1,467 victims of pancreatic cancer, one of the fastest acting (and therefore most easily studied) of the "incurable" cancers. Less than 10 percent (142/1,467) were alive one year after diagnosis, and none survived for two years or longer with conventional treatment. By contrast, of 23 patients who adopted an "at least moderate degree of dietary modification," 40 percent were still alive after two years. Four patients who cootined a strict macrobiotic diet for many years (up to nine years at the time of the study) remained in good health for as long as they maintained the diet.

These results are unheard of in "conventional" medicine, where the incidence of spontaneous remission is said to be only in tens of thousands. They are all the more remarkable given that many of these 23 pancreatic cancer victims relaxed their adherence to the alternative approach after as little as several months.

A strict macrobiotic diet and lifestyle offer only hope, not guarantees; though barless, it requires willpower and time, and it is difficult in a society that all but demands a fast pace. But, as Dr. Luder says, "doctors have the responsibility to tell the truth to their patients and society, even if it hurts." And the truth is, Western medicine (despite some progress with certain cancers) still cannot cure most inoperable cancer, and the only hope for the victims is therefore in alternative approaches. Unfortunately, many distinguished oncologists are capable of describing a cancer as "incurable and universally fatal" in their own published articles, and then actively discourage its victims who have put their trust in them from pursuing alternative approaches.

DAVID EICHLER
Beersheba.

AMERICAN OUTLOOK

Sunday, December 8, 1996



Should abortion be punishable by death?

By ALAN DERSHOWITZ

The Delaware attorney general's announcement that she might seek the death penalty in the infanticide case against a teenage couple has raised a perplexing dilemma for some right-to-life advocates. On my radio show recently, I asked listeners whether they support the death penalty for infanticide. A considerable number said yes. I noted that some of the strongest proponents of the death penalty for infanticide were right-to-life advocates. I then posed the following question: If you believe that infanticide warrants the death penalty, must you not also take the position that abortion warrants the death penalty, because you believe that there is no difference between a fetus and a newly born infant?

To my surprise, many of my listeners took the bait and argued strongly in favor of the death penalty for women who have abortions, especially late-term abortions. I then extended my challenge to early-stage abortion and even the "morning-after pill," because many right-to-life advocates argue that life begins at the moment of conception. Again, some right-to-life zealots stuck to their guns and demanded the death penalty even for women who took the morning-after pill. Some advocated capital punishment for doctors who prescribe the morning-after pill or perform abortions.

It is tempting to dismiss these extremist views as unrepresentative of the right-to-life movement. Surely they do not represent the views of many mainstream Catholics and others who oppose both abortion and capital punishment. But there are a surprising number of Americans who oppose abortion and favor capital punishment, and it was to those people whom I addressed my challenge.

I was amazed to hear caller after caller take their "logic" to the extreme of equating the punishment for infanticide and abortion. I expected to hear some callers argue that both should be crimes, but that killing a live human being who is outside his mother's body and independently viable is worse than terminating a pregnancy. But the ideology of the extremist right-to-life movement — that there is no difference between a fetus and a born human being — has so captivated the minds of some of its advocates that they seem incapable of making rational distinctions. (The same can be said, by the way, of some extremists in the "choice" movement who seem incapable of distinguishing between a woman's right to terminate a pregnancy during the first month and having a late-term abortion of a viable fetus for non-health-related reasons.)

If you believe that infanticide warrants the death penalty, must you not also take the position that abortion warrants the death penalty, because you believe that there is no difference between a fetus and a newly born infant?

The truth is that all life is a slippery slope. It begins at conception, becomes more complex during pregnancy, more viable just before birth, biologically independent of the mother at birth, more developed in years to come — only to begin its decline toward the other end of the continuum where the "right to die" comes into play. There are few clear lines of demarcation.

But the history of civilization is a history of line-drawing, arbitrary as the line must sometimes be in a given situation. One line human beings have always recognized is birth. That line, too, is somewhat arbitrary, because a fetus in the moments before birth is much closer to a live baby than it is to a week-old fetus. But then again, a 17-year-old is closer to an 18-year-old than to a 1-year-old, but we consider the 17-year-old a minor (for many purposes) while the 18-year-old can vote and engage in many other (but not all) adult activities.

The line of actual birth is not a sharp one for another reason. The law has generally recognized a distinction between a mother who kills or abandons her child immediately after childbirth and a parent who kills or abandons a 2-, 3-, 4- or 5-year-old. Infanticide is never punished by death and rarely by a long prison term. The law seems to understand that many mothers suffer from post-partum depression after giving birth and that the killing of a newborn is generally less calculated than the killing of an older child. The law also distinguishes between criminals who kill their own children and criminals who kill other people's children, even though there is no good theoretical justification for such a distinction if one focuses on the rights of the child.

Some religious absolutists have difficulties with these distinctions. They argue that "a life is a life" and anyone who takes a life must die. Because, for them, the "killing" of a week-old fetus and an 18-year-old college student are morally indistinguishable, they demand capital punishment for both. In doing so, they weaken the right-to-life movement, because no rational legal system would ever tolerate the death penalty for abortion. Nor should any rational system accept execution as an appropriate punishment for a mother who kills her infant immediately after giving birth.

Alan M. Dershowitz is a professor of law at Harvard University. His newest book is *Reasonable Doubts* (Simon & Schuster).

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A plea for diversity Give Secretary of State job to a woman

By MICHAEL KELLY

Around here, we have been talking lately about whom U.S. President Bill Clinton should pick as his new Secretary of State, and by and large the conversation has been conducted on a pretty elevated plane. Until now. By the time this is read, Clinton may have made his choice, but regardless of that I would like to take this opportunity to get on the record with a low, ad hominem assault against two fine men.

I'm violently opposed to the idea of Richard Holbrooke as Secretary of State and only slightly less set against George Mitchell, and it is entirely personal. I don't care if they're qualified. They represent that which makes life in Washington hell.

They are archetypes of the Washington Male. The Washington Male is the reason so many Washington females have that drawn, pained expression all the time. It comes from having dinner with Washington Males. I grew up here, and I have been going with mounting reluctance to Washington dinner parties more or less all my life, and at every table I have ever sat at there has been either a Holbrooke or a Mitchell. One is louder than the other, but they're both unbearable. There is nothing that arises in This Town on which they do not have an opinion. And it is going to be an informed opinion. And it is going to be an informed opinion that they have recently shared with the president, or Ted Koppel, or Bill Safire. And it is going to be an informed opinion expressed in ringing, plonking tones. And it is very likely going to be a fatuous informed opinion recently shared, ringingly expressed. But there is not going to be any gain-saying it, not unless you are prepared to spend the next two hours arguing the finer points of Pamela Harriman's subtle influence on our policy toward Nagorno-Karabakh. There's no kidding about it, either; the Washington Male has absolutely and profoundly no sense of humor.

And greater love hath no man than this: that of the Washington Male for the Washington Male. A really pure Washington Male can be wrong about everything he does and says for decades without harboring a single twinge of self-doubt. (Robert McNamara was probably the platonically ideal here. You would think that a man who had given the world the Edsel, flexible response and the war in Vietnam would stop to consider whether he was really cut out for executive work. But no, onto the World Bank and to building the debt crisis.) Earlier this year, the playwright Anna Devere-Smith spent a couple of months in Washington observing the locals. The thing that above all amazed her, she told me, was her discov-

ery of the habit the Washington Male has, when reaching for a particularly bon mot, of literally quoting himself. "You will be seated next to some man at a dinner party — a reporter, usually — and he will turn to you, and say, 'As I said on Brinkley yesterday,' and then he will, honestly, repeat word for word what he did say on Brinkley yesterday," she marveled. "It's the most astonishing thing." There are women in Washington who have been listening to this sort of thing every night for 30 years. It's a miracle the homicide rate is as low as it is.

I'm violently opposed to the idea of Richard Holbrooke as Secretary of State and only slightly less set against George Mitchell.... They represent that which makes life in Washington hell. They are archetypes of the Washington Male.

Holbrooke is, in a very obvious way, the perfect Washington Male. You couldn't make him up. I spent some time last summer trailing him around Washington and Croatia for a story in *The New Yorker* about his efforts to negotiate a peace in Bosnia. Generally, the problem in this kind of reporting is getting access to the person you are writing about. People involved in sensitive diplomatic missions tend to be wary about talking to the press. With Holbrooke, the problem was limiting the access. I would spend two or three hours taping, say, Holbrooke on Milosevic, walk back to my hotel room and barely get my shoes off before the phone rang with a call from the State Department operator patching through Holbrooke on Karadzic. He once called me in the middle of the night to announce that he had made space for me on his jet for a flight early the next morning from Belgrade to Sarajevo. But, I said weakly, I was not in Belgrade. I was in Washington, in bed. He was appalled. Well, he said, the flight left in seven hours. Could I get to Belgrade by then? Eventually, exhaustedly, I wrote a modest story that I thought was mostly positive; it gave Holbrooke the credit he deserved for the Dayton peace plan, such as it was. I don't think Holbrooke liked it very much. A year later he found a better biographer, himself. He wrote up his own story and *The New Yorker* published

it, at about the time the Nobel Committee was deciding who should get the peace prize this year. A few days after the magazine went on the stands, *The New Yorker's* publicity department got a telephone call from Holbrooke's office.

Ambassador Holbrooke, the caller said, would like to know if *The New Yorker* had sent a copy of the issue to every member of Congress.

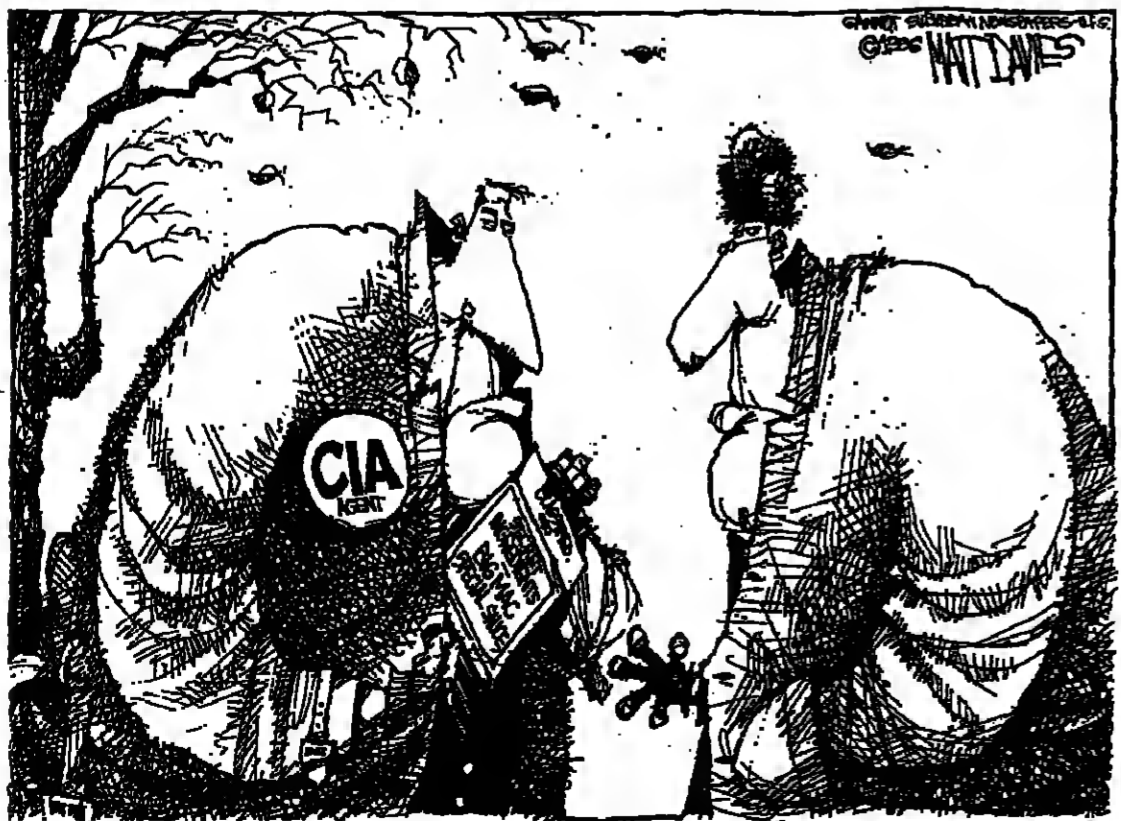
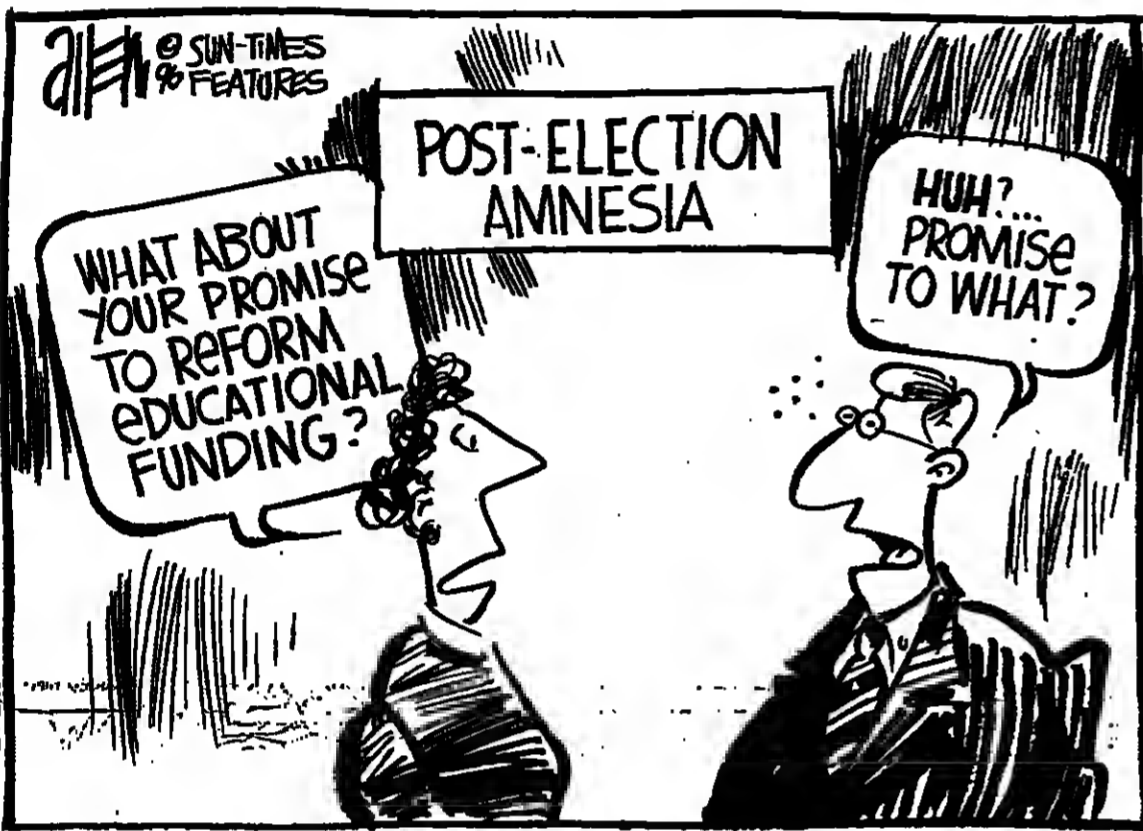
Mitchell is a less obvious Washington Male than Holbrooke. He is a lot quieter, for one thing. But he is alike in the essentials. Where Holbrooke has ostentatiously clawed and grappled his way up the greasy pole, Mitchell has more gently floated ever higher, borne on the uplifting vapors of mediocrity rising to its natural level. As Senate majority leader, he managed to be both relentlessly partisan and relentlessly ineffective. He did at least as much as Newt Gingrich to cost the Democrats Congress, and he was even more sanctimonious about it. Actually, in a choice between Holbrooke and Mitchell, Holbrooke comes out ahead. He is at least skilled at what he does (that is to say, he is skilled at bullying people, which is how he got the boys in Dayton, and he is skilled at leaking and spinning to the press, which is how he made Dayton look like Appomattox). And he is naked in his hungers, and there is something perversely appealing about that. Mitchell manages, like McNamara, to augment a nearly total lack of competence with a nearly total conviction that he is perfectly competent for anything. Holbrooke is Kissinger without the wit; Mitchell is Christopher without the suits. Holbrooke as Secretary would mean that *The New York Times* would run every day a story detailing how, in the words of an unnamed senior administration official, everyone in the administration except Secretary Holbrooke was an utter buffoon. Mitchell would mean that the Times would run every day a story explaining how, in the words of an unnamed senior administration official, we could do business with the Serbs, but not with the Republicans.

So what is called for is diversity. Give the job to the candidate from the other gender. Madeleine Albright has a lot of things going for her. She is smart, she is not averse to the use of force, she has been tough and right at the United Nations, she can't abide Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and at times she is even funny. It is true that she is a friend of Barbara Streisand, but it's only a matter of time before Richard Holbrooke and George Mitchell are friends of Barbara Streisand, too. Michael Kelly is a senior editor of *The New Republic*, in which this article first appeared. © 1996, The New Republic. This story was written before President Clinton appointed Madeleine Albright as Secretary of State.

EDITORIAL CARTOONS



STAHLER
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A GLIMPSE INTO THE DANGEROUS UNDERWORLD OF POST-COLD WAR ESPIONAGE.

Newt Gingrich's promise is same old game

BY HANNA ROSIN

Newt Gingrich lumbered toward the podium, stood still for a moment and choked back tears, a dramatic entrance that reporters writing about the House speaker's re-election speech last week could not resist noting. Humbled, weary, his eyes somber, the speaker vowed he was a changed man: "So we find ourselves here with a Democratic president and a Republican Congress, and we have an absolute moral obligation to make this system work," he swore. "Together, we are in fact going to find common ground." Gone was last year's "confrontation Congress." It would be replaced by what Gingrich dubbed "The Implementation Congress."

Around the Capitol, iron wills were melting. "It sounds like message received," said a stunned Peter King, the GOP congressman who only days earlier had been calling for Gingrich to resign the speaker's seat. "Our problem was with his tone, and he seems to have changed that." The press purred. "Bittersweet," "poignant," "wise," "chastened," were the adjectives of choice. "A kinder, gentler Gingrich," one headline read.

The press nuzzled up to the Newt Gingrich, perhaps out of guilt for having pounded him, or because the story lends itself so well to clichés (Neutron Newt Suffers Meltdown). But if they had checked their archives, reporters would have found that the Newt Gingrich story is what they call a hardy perennial — or more like a quadrennial. Every few years, after a long fit of unbridled ranting, Gingrich disappears for a while, then returns chastened, swearing he is a new man, a tamed man, a man of bipartisan instincts. Then, in a matter of months, sometimes weeks, the infernal machine starts to crackle, first in Tourettec outbursts, until it eventually erupts in a grand explosion.

"At the risk of disappointing those who were hoping for grenades in the halls, bombs in the Rotunda and mines in the House, let me stress that the most important fact about the whip election is that it was not a narrow triumph of ideological conservatives," Gingrich wrote in a Washington Post op-ed in 1989, a week after he was elected minority whip. If the Democrats agreed, the new whip declared himself open to "fair, honest, bipartisanship."

It took only a month for Gingrich to let loose again, baying on the House floor about the "degenerate" Speaker Jim Wright. Even when Wright resigned, he would not relent. During Wright's resignation speech, he kept his hands jammed in his pockets, then stormed out to holler at reporters that Wright had "insulted... every decent person in this House." Later, he vowed: "I'm out to break the Democratic machine."

Gingrich calmed down after Thomas Foley was elected the new Democratic speaker and publicly called for a truce. "Geez, this guy's actually going to be fair," he said on Foley's first day. He praised the new leadership as a "first-rate team." On one of his zoo visits, he declined to make donkey jokes, calling it "part of my new biparti-

san approach." (He was not joking.) "It will only dawn on us over the next few months how different this era is," he added solemnly.

Well, a few months passed, and Hyde was back. At a press breakfast, Gingrich pounded on "eight to 10" Democratic congressmen who should be investigated for ethics violations. Then an aide in his office leaked the infamous "Foley — Out of the Liberal Closet" memo, which compared the speaker to his openly gay colleague Barney Frank. Gingrich called the memo "stupid" in public, but, at a private Republican National Committee meeting, he was less contrite. "When you hear somebody say 'Let's fire Lee Arwater,'" he began, referring to the consultant who drafted the memo, "they aren't any friends of... the Republican Party.... They are... left wingers," he thundered. "You're going to see weird things coming out of this city over the next few years because you're watching the death throes of a machine, and you're watching its power to... intimidate."

Every few years, after a long fit of unbridled ranting, Gingrich disappears for a while, then returns chastened, swearing he is a new man, a tamed man, a man of bipartisan instincts. Then, in a matter of months, sometimes weeks, the infernal machine starts to crackle, first in Tourettec outbursts, until it eventually erupts in a grand explosion.

The pattern runs deeper. "That was the old me," began a quote from Gingrich in a Washington Post profile called "abrasive point man talks of changing his tone and tactics" that ran in 1985. "Abrasive, confrontational. You'll see a change now." That was in January. In April, Gingrich forced a shutdown of the House when Democrats seated their candidate in a disputed Indiana election. Mocking the "bipartisan buddy system," he said: "Before I came here the Democrats and Republicans played golf, and the Democrats came off the course and beat [their] brains out. Now Republicans feel it is legitimate for them to do the same."

Gingrich is not the only mossback going soft. This election season, he-men of both parties were taught by overactive pollsters never, ever to offend the gentle ladies of the sensible center — hence the content-free, scuffle-free conventions. So they bite their tongues, smile and spread bipartisan goodwill. The Most Daring Makeover Award goes to Congressman Dan Burton, the new head of the House

Government Reform and Oversight Committee, which will investigate Travelgate, Huanggate, etc. Burton, you may remember, is the one who insisted Vince Foster was murdered, his body dumped in a Virginia park. He once staged a mock murder at his house, shooting a .38 through a fake head to see how far the sound would carry.

Not even the most partisan Republicans were thrilled to see him take charge. So Burton set about convincing the press that he's a nice guy. "Oo the chair Burton is very fair and as nonpartisan as possible," says his spokesman, Kevin Long. "Everyoee he's served with on his committees on both sides of the aisle has indicated he's done a very fair job, and they've enjoyed it. Just ask them."

In memory of Gary Hart, I did. "You have to be kidding," said one Democrat. "He's like the Bo Gritz of the Hill." Another fumed about Burton's letter to Paul Kanjorski accusing him of sexual harassment after the Pennsylvania Democrat politely interrupted a female lawyer questioning Craig Livingston. The Republicans who served with him were no kinder. "He's a junkyard dog," one said. "It's partisanship of the worst sort."

Then there's Henry Gonzalez, the Texas Democrat famous for punching out men who cross him. (The last time was 10 years ago, when he was 70.) In the last session, Gonzalez was the ranking member of the Banking Committee, but his wife's illness and his age often kept him away. A Democratic steering committee recommended he step aside and become leader "emeritus." Gonzalez resisted, but instead of jabbing, he whimpered. "All I can do is appeal to you," he pleaded in a speech that several members later described as "poignant" and "moving." "I appeal to your sense of justice and fairness." He had Jesse Jackson Jr. nominate him for symbolic effect and promised to retire next term. That did it. "We hugged afterwards," recalls John LaFalce, the Democrat who would have won the seat. "His staff hugged. I feel magnificent today. I don't want Henry to suffer."

As it happens, the kindness is also strategic. "We could get challenged by (Bruce) Vento next term," says spokesman Gary Luczak, "but the kibosh is pretty much on that one because of his performance yesterday. It pays to be nice." Or at least to look like you are. This year, that's one thing both sides actually do agree on.

Hanna Rosin is an associate editor of The New Republic, in which this article first appeared.

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AMERICAN OUTLOOK

PRODUCED BY:
CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES
FEATURES
SYNDICATE

TODAY

SUNDAY COMICS

Doonesbury

G.B. TRUDEAU

Panel 1: "HMM... WHY DO I DO AFTER MY CAR KEY?"

Panel 2: "AND MY BELL... AND MY COAT... MY COAT!"

Panel 3: "HMM... WHY DO I DO AFTER MY CAR KEY?"

Panel 4: "HMM... WHY DO I DO AFTER MY CAR KEY?"

Panel 5: "HMM... WHY DO I DO AFTER MY CAR KEY?"

Panel 6: "HMM... WHY DO I DO AFTER MY CAR KEY?"

Panel 7: "HMM... WHY DO I DO AFTER MY CAR KEY?"

Panel 8: "HMM... WHY DO I DO AFTER MY CAR KEY?"

Panel 9: "HMM... WHY DO I DO AFTER MY CAR KEY?"

Panel 10: "HMM... WHY DO I DO AFTER MY CAR KEY?"

Panel 11: "HMM... WHY DO I DO AFTER MY CAR KEY?"

Panel 12: "HMM... WHY DO I DO AFTER MY CAR KEY?"

PEANUTS

by Schulz

Panel 1: "SUBBUED, MARCIE..."

Panel 2: "SUBBUED... SUBBUED... SUBBUED... IS THE WORD, MARCIE."

Panel 3: "IT'S MY NEW THEORY, FRANKLIN... I'VE BEEN TOO LOUD IN CLASS... FROM NOW ON, I'M SUBBUED!"

Panel 4: "YES, MA'AM... SIXTEEN."

Panel 5: "JUST STAY SUBBUED, THAT'S THE SECRET..."

Panel 6: "THE NORTH SEA, MA'AM..."

Panel 7: "DON'T BE A LOUD MOUTH... SUBBUED IS THE WORD."

Panel 8: "GO AHEAD, FRANKLIN... YOU'LL LEARN..."

Panel 9: "THE SABLE ANTELOPE!"

Panel 10: "YES, MA'AM... THE SELKIRK MOUNTAINS!"

Panel 11: "TOTALLY SUBBUED."

Panel 12: "D-MINUS... STUDENT SEEMS HESITANT TO SPEAK UP IN CLASS."

Steve

By Jeff Meyer

Panel 1: "NO DISCOUNT FOR ME, ROZ..."

Panel 2: "BUT I'VE GOT THE NEW NO-FAT ICE CREAM..."

Panel 3: "YEAH, BUT TOO CALORIES..."

Panel 4: "NO, IT'S GOT ONLY 200 CALORIES PER SERVING!"

Panel 5: "YEAH, BUT WHO'S A SINGING?"

Panel 6: "IT SAYS HERE A SERVING IS 2.5 OUNCES..."

Panel 7: "HOW MUCH IS THAT?"

Panel 8: "JUST ENOUGH TO MAKE YOU HUNGRY."

Calvin and Hobbes

By Bill Watterson

Panel 1: "AND NO ONE TO SHARE IT WITH!"

Panel 2: "WHO HO HO HO... IT'S COLD OUT THERE TODAY!"

Panel 3: "BROOOR! BRISK! JUST THE WAY I LIKE IT! NOW!"

Panel 4: "SNEEF! HA! WEATHER LIKE THIS LETS YOU KNOW YOU'RE ALIVE!"

Panel 5: "C'MON OUT, GANG! IT'S A PERFECT DAY! YOU'LL GET USED TO THE WIND IF YOU KEEP MOVING!"

Panel 6: "HEY, CHIN! ARE YOU GUYS JUST GOING TO STAY INSIDE ALL DAY?"

Panel 7: "SHUT THE DUMB DOOR!!"

Panel 8: "OK, OK! I WAS ON MY WAY BACK OUTSIDE ANYWAY! ...SNEESH..."

Panel 9: "JUST HOW LONG DID YOU KNOW DAD BEFORE YOU MARRIED HIM?"

Panel 1: "LOOK! A TURTLE WITH A BIRD ON HIS BACK!"

Panel 2: "WHERE?"

Panel 3: "OH, NO."

Panel 4: "WHAT'S WRONG?"

Panel 5: "MY LEFT WING IS CRAMPING..."

Panel 6: "WELL, DON'T LET GO WITH YOUR FEET!"

Panel 7: "WE'RE LOSING ALTITUDE FAST..."

Panel 8: "DON'T DROP ME."

Panel 9: "IF I DON'T DROP YOU WELL, BOTH DIE!"

Panel 10: "BAIL OUT, KID!"

Panel 11: "I CAN'T HOLD ON! GOODBYE, JOHN..."

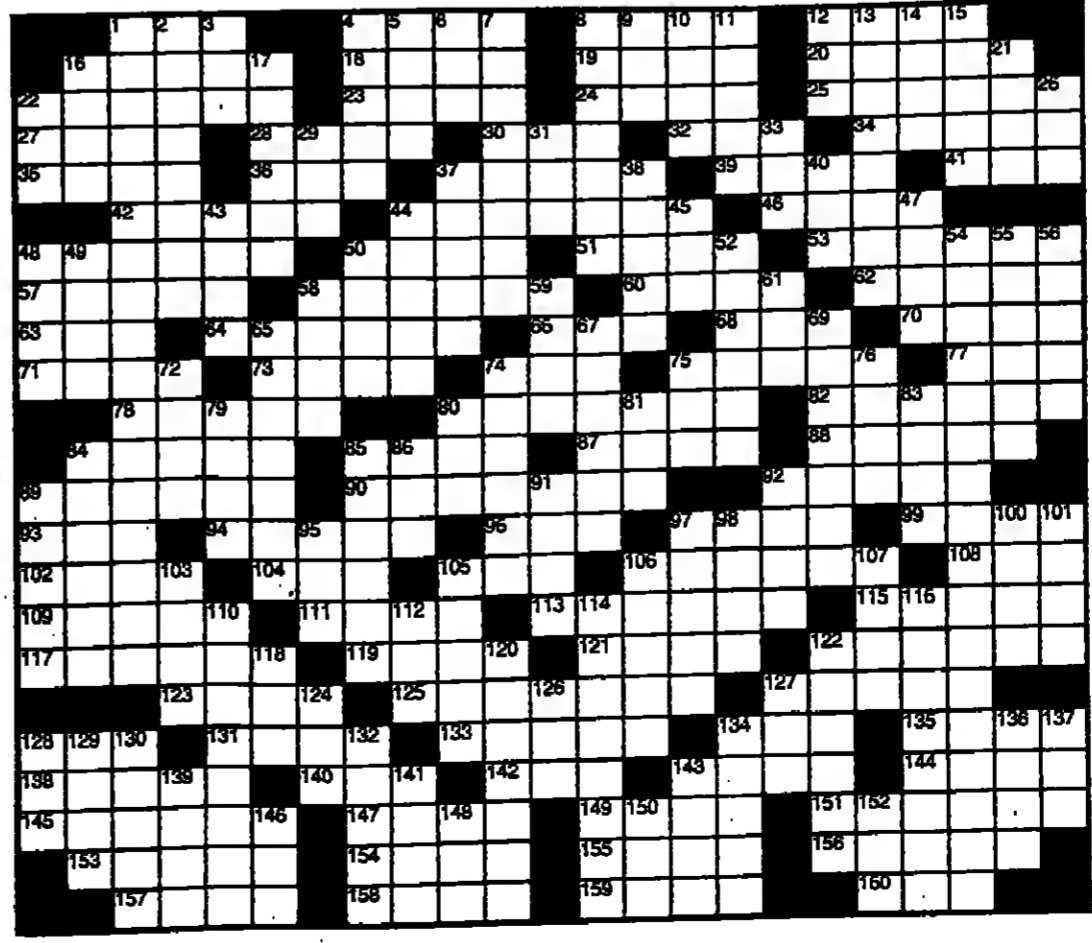
Panel 12: "FOOF"

Panel 13: "NAB"

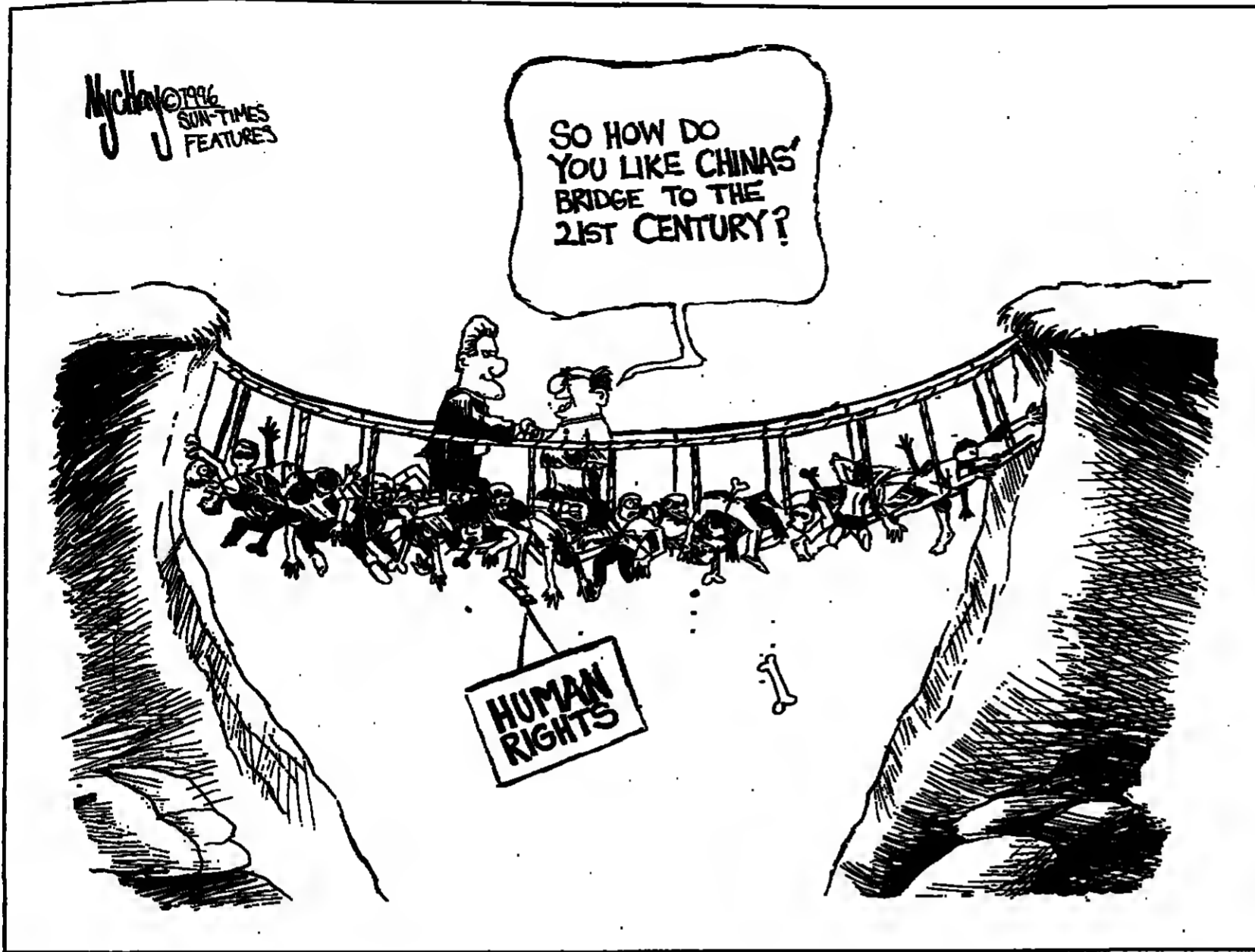
Panel 14: "I DIDN'T TELL YOU EVERYTHING ABOUT MYSELF."

TODAY'S SUNDAY PUZZLE

- ACROSS**
- 1 — Vegas
 - 4 What?
 - 8 Tranquil
 - 12 Greek peak
 - 16 Bugged down
 - 18 Impulse
 - 19 Malville novel
 - 20 Put to use
 - 22 Bookish
 - 23 On the briny
 - 24 Spar
 - 25 Actress Diane
 - 27 Chills and fever
 - 28 Singer Paul
 - 30 Mule sheep
 - 32 Use a chair
 - 34 Marine bird
 - 35 Large rodents
 - 38 "Lovers" poet
 - 37 — Irish flake
 - 39 Achievement
 - 41 Decompose
 - 42 Sea duck
 - 44 Deceased
 - 46 Red planet
 - 48 False report
 - 50 Brussels-based org.
 - 51 Cable layer
 - 53 Writer
 - 57 Iowa village
 - 58 Annual
 - 60 — do-well
 - 62 Barbara Shearer
 - 63 Transgression
 - 64 Type of dove
 - 66 Victory sign
 - 68 Back-pat
 - 70 New Year
 - 71 Eta — of the comets
 - 73 Rear, as colts
 - 74 — Budapest
 - 75 Cognac star
 - 77 Gumbois person
 - 78 Comedian
 - 80 Giza tombs
 - 82 Ready-knocking
- DOWN**
- 1 Military officer
 - 2 Type of well
 - 3 Visualize
 - 4 Tremor
 - 5 Bear: Lat.
 - 6 Vase: Lat.
 - 7 High school senior's purchase
 - 8 Flank
 - 9 Doctor's org.
 - 10 At — perplexed
 - 11 Underlying theme
 - 12 Acorn-bearing tree
 - 13 Range
 - 14 Practice boding
 - 15 Church area
 - 16 Great: prof.
 - 17 Folded
 - 21 — Ono
 - 22 Sailor
 - 26 Meshed fabric
 - 29 And not
 - 31 Vertebrate
 - 33 Pro
 - 37 Tom Cruise or Mel Gibson
 - 38 French river
 - 40 Motorists' org.
 - 43 Type of race
 - 44 Recycled
 - 45 Poor mark
 - 47 Greek portico
 - 48 Barnet
 - 49 French girlfriend
 - 50 Hawaiian bird
 - 52 Cure
 - 54 Medical condition
 - 55 Baltimore player
 - 56 Scoop
 - 58 Small stream
 - 59 Always
 - 61 — Tin
 - 65 Helped a criminal
 - 67 Glossy paint
 - 68 Coastal city
 - 72 Nipple
 - 74 Celtic music
- 75 Nice**
- 76 Ralesed
 - 79 Ties —
 - 80 Mootsain
 - 81 Angry
 - 83 God of war
 - 84 Reason
 - 85 Embroidery yarn
 - 86 That woman
 - 89 Passover feast
 - 91 Sinner
 - 92 Hard to find
 - 95 Damp
 - 97 Made a choice
 - 98 Work with clay
 - 100 Type of code
 - 101 Certain normed
 - 103 German river
 - 105 Look freely
 - 106 Range animal
 - 107 Small opening
 - 110 Very large
 - 112 Insect egg
 - 114 Star
 - 116 Involved
 - 118 Attempt
 - 120 Change the door
 - 122 Montreal's place
 - 124 Sweet potato
 - 126 Burrows or Viggo's
 - 127 Don's mate
 - 128 Joke
 - 129 Jet
 - 130 Spicy sauce
 - 132 — Fish
 - 134 Worn-out
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Eye-in-t photog



Plight of inner-city black poor is history repeated

BY NATHAN GLAZER

Undoubtedly the most widely reviewed book on American social problems this year, and the most widely reviewed book by a sociologist in many decades, is William J. Wilson's *When Work Disappears* (Knopf). Understandably so: It deals with our most painful domestic problem, the condition of the inner-city black poor. How such misery can exist in one of the richest countries in the world is a question foreigners have long asked embarrassed Americans. And it is a question to which few have good answers.

Wilson navigates between the two answers all sensible people try to escape: that this condition can be explained by the inveterate racism of white Americans, or by some basic inferiority of blacks, genetic or cultural. Wilson's explanation, as we all know, is that the manufacturing jobs that once sustained poorly educated black Southern migrants have left Chicago, the site of Wilson's research. There follow all the associated ills of the black inner city.

But what if the premise is defective? What if work has not disappeared? As if by design, a book by another, much less feted sociologist, published this year, confronts Wilson directly — arguing that work has not disappeared for the inner-city poor. *Still the Promised City?* asks Roger Waldinger (Harvard University Press), and his answer is yes. Waldinger has been studying New York. His title reminds us of Moses Rischin's 1962 book on New York's Jews in the late 19th and early 20th century, *The Promised City*. Today New York is again a great immigrant city, and, despite hardships, immigrants are finding their niches in the city's economy, and rising. Understandably, when people see new immigrants struggling with low-paying jobs and small businesses that demand long hours and give small returns, and still managing to maintain their families and educate their children, they ask: Why not blacks, too?

Manufacturing has indeed declined, in New York as in Chicago, but manufacturing jobs that require no special education still exist. It's just that immigrants, not blacks, get them. Better-educated blacks can get good jobs, often in the public sector, but the less educated are left out in the cold.

Is it just the difference between Chicago and New York? Partly. After all, New York did not have well-paying mass-production industri-

al sectors — steel and autos, for example. The contrast in wages between International Harvester and Western Electric — major employers that have left the black areas of Chicago Wilson studies — and New York City's garment industry, which typifies manufacturing in New York, makes it clear that losing jobs in the first is a greater blow than losing (or not getting) jobs in the second.

But Waldinger points to another factor that must be taken into account in explaining the evolution of the workless black ghetto. This is the connection between what people expect or hope to earn in jobs and the jobs available. As economists put it, the "reserve wage" of blacks — what they are willing to work for — is higher than the reserve wage of less-educated immigrants: "The immigrants' social origins predisposed them to embrace jobs that native New Yorkers would no longer accept; meager as they appeared to New Yorkers, the paychecks in the city's garment, restaurant, or retail sectors looked good in comparison to the going rate in Santo Domingo, Hong Kong, or Kingston."

Do we yet know, even after Wilson and Waldinger, what has happened to make the black ghetto such a place of despair, at a time when others still find promise in the city — in Chicago as well as in New York? Blacks who have gained advanced education or skills have left the ghetto in large numbers. But many have been left behind, at a time when — owing in part to the passage of the 1965 Immigration Reform Act — relatively low-skilled and poorly educated immigrants have been pouring into the old immigrant cities.

This contrast between the black poor and the new low-skilled immigrants undermines the "mismatch" theory of the condition of inner-city blacks — that the jobs they can fill have left the city and that they are unequipped for the jobs that are left. Uneducated immigrants are even less qualified, one would think, for the remaining low-skill jobs in the urban economy, yet they get them.

There is a different mismatch, though, that provides a better explanation. This mismatch, which emerged in the late 1960s, before the new immigrant wave became very large, was between black expectations regarding what constituted suitable work and suitable wages and what was available. These expectations may well have been fully understandable in the wake of three centuries of slavery and Jim Crow, and at a time when powerful civil rights laws were passed and agencies to enforce them were created. But this past did not change the calcula-

tions of employers as they came across applicants who expected more than they could offer and were resentful at what was provided.

Their parents, the migrants from the South, had been prepared to take the poor jobs. In this respect, they were like the earlier uneducated European immigrants, or the lower-skilled immigrants from Asia and Latin America who began coming in after the 1965 reforms. But their children expected better. Better was not available because of the poor quality of their education. Their disappointment and outrage made them poor prospects for the low-level jobs available. So new immigrants got them.

Undoubtedly the legislators who passed, in those same wonderful years of 1964 and 1965, both the civil rights laws and the new immigration law that abolished quotas and racial preferences, were fulfilling a great American promise, opening opportunity to all without consideration of race or ethnicity. Ironically, the wider gates to immigration helped undermine the promise of the civil rights law. In the absence of new immigrants, employers might have raised the wages of the jobs they had, and the real wages might then have come closer to matching the "reserve wage" of the children of the black Southern migrants.

This is the second time this scenario has played itself out. Blacks were already on the first rungs of economic advancement when W. E. B. DuBois studied the Philadelphia Negro in the 1890s, but they were being pushed off those rungs by European immigrants, whom white Americans preferred as employees or providers of services. The story was the same in New York, as Herman D. Bloch showed in his 1969 study of blacks in New York City. Combined with the ethnic and racial preferences long rooted in our history, immigration has deeply affected the fate of American blacks. In the past, simple prejudice led employers to prefer white immigrants to native blacks. In today's more tolerant America, employers — black as well as white, as Wilson's research shows — believe they have good reason to be wary of black males from the ghetto, whom they find undependable, irresponsible and angry. And once again, willing immigrants are available.

Nathan Glazer is a contributing editor to *The New Republic*, in which this article first appeared.

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Rep. Archer to talk tax cut with Clinton

BY ROBERT NOVAK

Rep. Bill Archer, the top congressional tax-writer as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is seeking a one-on-one private meeting with President Bill Clinton to see if they can carve out a 1997 deal.

Archer has signaled publicly that, in leading his powerful committee, he is not sticking to Republican positions on either taxes or Medicare. He will not press his own national sales tax proposal or Boh Dole's 15 percent across-the-board income-tax cut. Archer does want a broad-based cut in the capital-gains tax and is willing to hargain with Clinton for this.

Along with other Republican leaders, Archer is adamantly opposed to re-creating the 1995 summit-style negotiations with the president. According to congressional sources, he also doubts that he can reach any significant agreement with the top Democrat on Ways and Means, Rep. Charles Rangel. Hence, Archer wants to deal with Clinton.

TRANSPORTATION BACKLASH

Word out of the White House that Chicago Democrat William Daley might once again be passed over for secretary of transportation by President Clinton in the interest of racial diversity created a severe backdash and probably cemented Daley into the post.

After it first appeared Daley would get the job, Clinton aides floated the name of Federal Highway Administrator Rodney Slater, an African American from Arkansas. Democratic politicians erupted, telling the White House that Slater's appointment would insult the powerful Daley family and particularly Bill Daley, who has loyally performed many services for Clinton since his disappointment four years ago. As a result, Daley seems assured of the Transportation portfolio.

That complicates Clinton's diversity problem in that Daley would replace Hispanic-American Federico Pena. Chances of Rep. Bill Richardson of New Mexico, a Hispanic, replacing Bruce Babbitt as interior secretary were enhanced. Clinton also is searching for a black or Hispanic businessman at Commerce.

GORE'S LABOR CHOICE

Vice President Al Gore, assigned a major role by Clinton in picking new domestic Cabinet members, has submitted his choice for secretary of labor: Alexis Herman, a presidential assistant in charge of public liaison at the White House.

As an African-American woman closely associated politically with the late Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, Herman would help solve Clinton's diversity problems. But her pre-Clinton business activities might pose Senate confirmation problems.

Also mentioned for the Labor post are former Sen. Harris Wofford of Pennsylvania and AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Richard Trumka, former head of the United Mine Workers. Trumka would eagerly become the first labor leader in many years to enter a presidential Cabinet, but Clinton is disinclined to put a union chief at the Labor Department.

QUAYLE DINING OUT

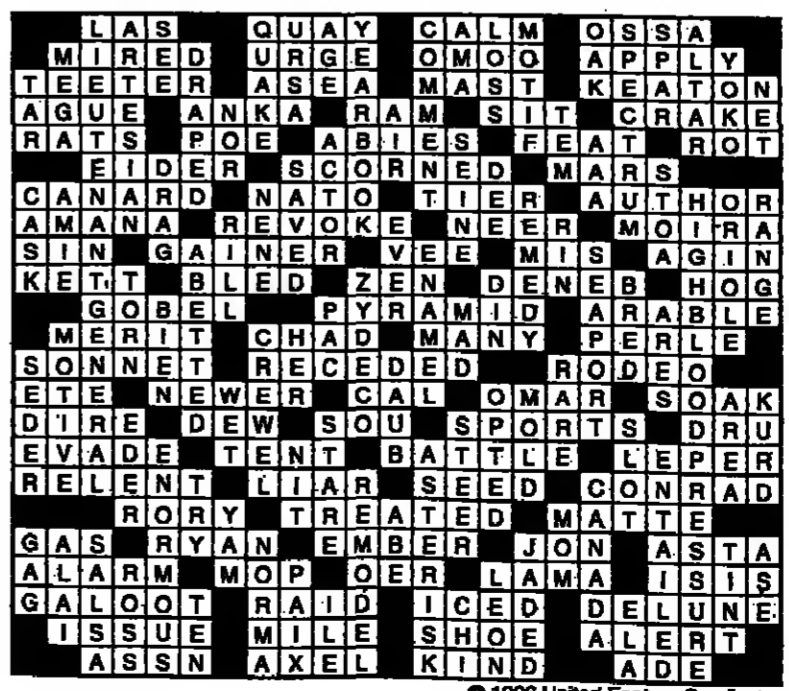
On his post-election visit to Washington, former Vice President Dan Quayle dined privately with crack campaign consultant Mike Murphy and asked some pointed questions about the ins and outs particular to presidential politics.

Table talk over dinner was mainly social, and Sen. Spencer Abraham of Michigan (a onetime Quayle staffer) also was present. But it was clear that Quayle is looking ahead to what appears to be a wide-open race for the Republican presidential nomination in 2000.

Murphy, one of the most gifted Republican television advertising experts, certainly made no commitment to Quayle. Lamar Alexander, whom Murphy worked for in the 1996 presidential campaign, probably has first call on his services for 2000. Murphy was briefly involved in Boh Dole's post-convention candidacy but resigned in one of that campaign's periodic shake-ups.

Robert Novak is a syndicated columnist of the *Chicago Sun-Times*.

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Eye-in-the-sky photographs

AERIAL photography is nothing new. The French portraitist Nadar took the first aerial photographs from a balloon in 1858.

In the American Civil War (1861-65), the Union Army successfully used photographic reconnaissance from a balloon 350 meters overhead to pinpoint Confederate positions in the battle for Richmond, Virginia, in 1862. By World War I, airborne pictures of the enemy were commonplace.

With the coming of the space age, photographs of the earth could be taken from altitudes of between 60 and 300 meters. Despite the distance, the quality of the images is mind-boggling. It may be an exaggeration, but some analysts have said that the pictures are so good that one can read the writing on a cigarette package.

What is new is that last year, the US government released 800,000 satellite photographs for public inspection. The images cover the first 12 years of satellite spy photography from 1960 to 1972.

Literally thousands of pictures were taken every day, and CIA analysts barely looked at the majority of them, according to photointerpreter Dino Brugioni writing in *Scientific American* (March 1996).

The interpreting of the pictures taken from high-altitude unmanned drones, U-2 spy planes, and satellites is both an art and science. "Crateology," as it became known during the 1962 Cuban missile cri-

ON CAMERA DAVID BRAUNER

sis, proved a highly accurate means of determining the contents (missiles, planes, tanks, etc.) of crates from their shapes, sizes, protrusions and markings.

The presence or absence of snow, in another example, can reveal much to the trained analyst. Aerial pictures of Auschwitz taken inadvertently in 1945, but not interpreted until 1978, showed that the women's camp had been evacuated.

Heavy snow on the roofs of women's huts remained white, while the body heat of the remaining 80,000 men had melted the snow off the roofs of their barracks, rendering them black.

The instrumentation used to make high-flying images remains a closely guarded secret. Apparently, super high-tech cameras and lenses are hulking beasts that weigh hundreds of kilograms and yet are exceedingly delicate.

In the early days of satellite pictures, film capsules were returned to earth by retrorocket. Once in the atmosphere, a parachute then opened up, and the capsule was plucked out of the sky by an air-force plane. Today, with advances in digital photography, the information can be radioed down.

Although billions were spent on developing and operating aerial and satellite photography for military purposes, the results are prov-

ing useful in other fields such as oil exploration, agriculture, ecology and even archeology.

In about a year from now - and this is potentially frightening - anyone will be able to purchase limited-release eye-in-the-sky photographs, that is, satellite-generated pictures of the earth's surface. Computer-enhanced, high-resolution pictures that can distinguish the crossings on a railroad track will be available to the public, assuming one can afford it.

Around December 1997, the US Space Imaging firm, a spin-off of Lockheed, will launch a specially designed satellite for the purposes of selling photoreconnaissance, reports *The New Republic* (August 12).

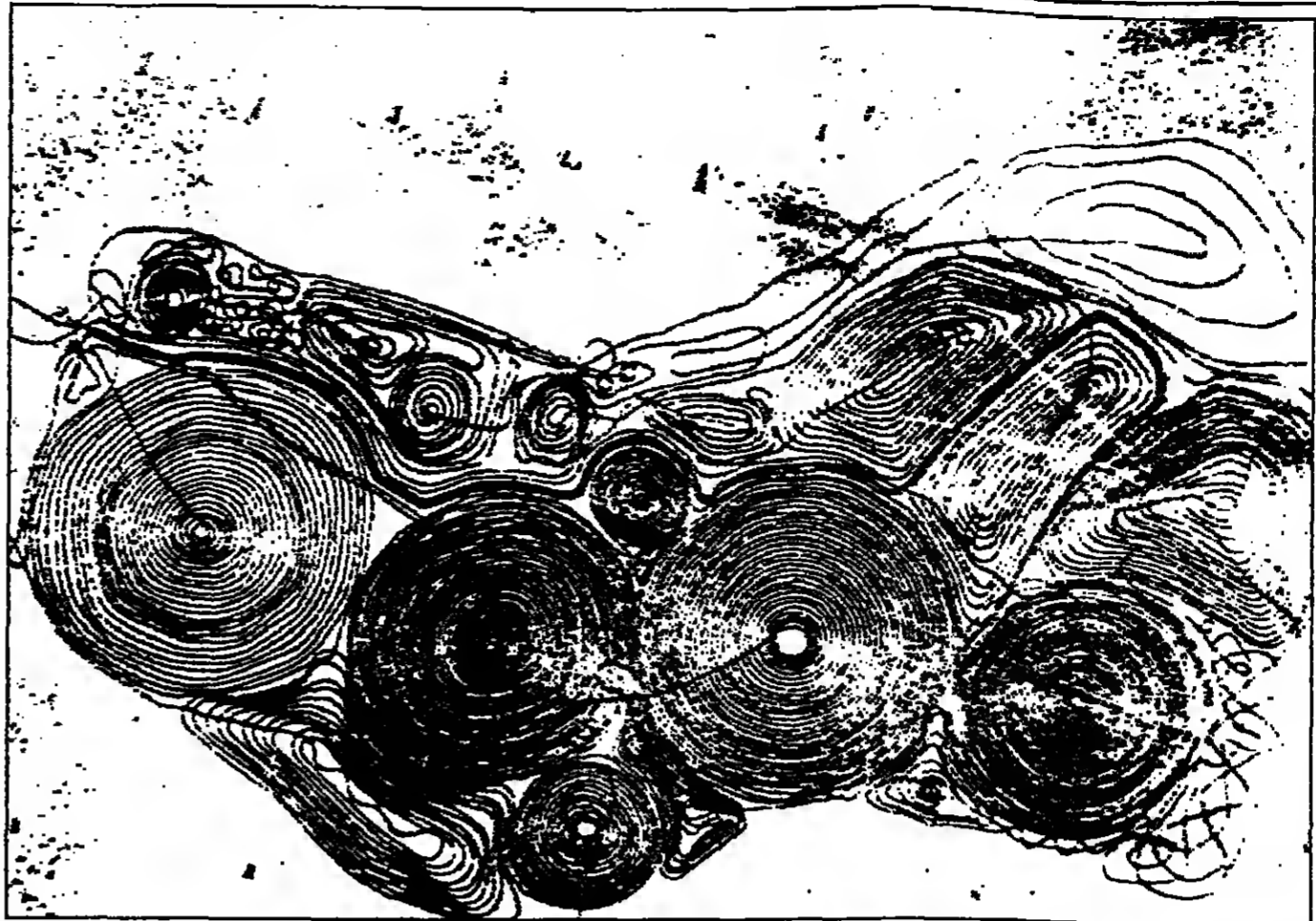
At \$1,000 an image, plus fees for analysis, the price is not cheap.

Human rights groups, environmental lobbies, and the media are expected to be particularly interested.

Pictures of a high-security gulag, a natural disaster in the making, or a genocide in progress would not only sell TV time, but also might help the victims.

Also, international conglomerates might secretly monitor their competitors, and smaller nations, who previously could not afford to do so, will be able to spy on their enemies' capabilities. In principle everyone will be able to snoop for pleasure or profit.

The horrific angle is security. "In theory," writes *The New Republic*,



World War II aerial photography: A Luftwaffe airfield in the Middle East, which the Germans plowed up to prevent its use by advancing Allied forces. (Reprint by David Brauner)

"Islamic Jihad could get its hands on a one-meter resolution picture of, say, a US headquarters in Turkey, convert the shot to a precise three-dimensional image, combine it with data from a Global Positioning System device you can buy at Radio Shack, and transmit it

to Baghdad, where a primitive cruise missile purchased secretly from China could await its targeting coordinates."

Israel is exceptionally vulnerable, and has protested to the US government since the Netanyahu government took office. Some of

the newly released satellite pictures from the '60s capture the construction of the nuclear installation at Dimona.

Moreover, Israel does not want any satellite pictures to be taken of its territory in a resolution that is not currently "routinely commercially available." Ironically, Israel's own drones and the Ofek-3 satellite (developed with US aid) are capable of making high-resolution images, and Israel Aircraft Industries is reportedly looking to compete in what promises to be an incredibly profitable market.

The challenge of building a common fate

THERE AND THEN
SRAYA SHAPIRO

MOST of the newcomers arriving in the newly established state complained. They expected not only brotherly love from the veterans, but also decent quarters to live in and decently rewarded work for their livelihood. More often than not, they felt deceived.

The objective conditions were appalling. Some 650,000 Jews lived in Palestine during the pre-state era. Within about 18 months, their number increased by 50 percent. The country was still practically at war - no housing, no jobs, no money and no food in stock. If the enemies of Israel had hoped that mass immigration would break the new State, they were not far from reality, as is clear from studies recently published in *Ben-Olim la-Vatikan* ("Between Immigrants and the Veterans - Israel in the Great Wave of Immigration 1948-1953," Ben-Zvi Publishing House, 320 pp.).

The first solution to the housing issue was putting up tents in the vicinity of existing towns. It was a disaster. What was good enough for young people expecting a better world in a kibbutz would not do for middle-aged and old people - many of whom dreaded the very fact of finding themselves, again, in a camp. Levi Eshkol, the treasurer of the Jewish Agency which financed most of the new immigration, gave his blessing to a somewhat better solution: The construction of cheap dwellings, appropriately called "transit camps," to mark their temporary nature. Nobody believed that some would survive almost until today.

When Moshe Haim Shapir became minister of the interior, he included plans for many transit camps in the municipal areas of



Histadrut head Pinhas Lavon inspecting a soldier of the newly born state

nearby townlets. His reasons were political. Transit camps were run by Jewish Agency officials. The Jewish Agency was controlled by Mapai - what is today the Labor Party - while many of the local authorities had non-Labor councils. It was expected that people living in transit camps would help the local budget with their taxes.

But work was hard to find in the areas where they were established, and immigrants who did find work did their best to settle in areas better provided with health, communications and educational facilities.

There was obviously an urgent need for a new approach to the absorption problem, but Mapai leadership, on which so much depended in those days, was of two minds on the matter. Pitted one against the other were two personalities whose strife, on many issues, had troubled the political life of this country for several decades: Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and Histadrut head (secretary-general, as he was termed) Pinhas Lavon.

Lavon, 18 years younger than Ben-Gurion, was the more conservative of the two. He heralded a "pioneering aristocracy" of the Histadrut - a voluntary organiza-

tion of aspirants for an egalitarian society. He argued that immigration must be curbed to allow the Histadrut to organize in a way in which it could control events. Lavon was displeased at the cooperation Mapai maintained with the National Religious Party, and urged closer ties with Mapam, on the left edge of the Zionist political scene, in order "to get rid of the clerical claws" of the Orthodox.

Ben-Gurion wished nothing of the sort. A pact with the religious was essential, he argued, though he admitted that "some compromise" in the matter was to be expected from them in order to avoid antagonism between the secular and the Orthodox. He did not approve of anti-religious compulsion with which some of his party members used to term the Orthodox - mainly Yemenites - "new Jews." Extreme Orthodoxy will wane on the contact with the modern age, he argued. He did not believe, either, that agriculture was the only way to show a pioneering spirit. Industry and technology were equally pioneering.

He tried to establish a state-directed youth movement instead of the inspired volunteers - a move which won him the sobriquet of

"Bolshevism." There was no intrinsic difference between young people of any ethnic group, he claimed, just give them all an appropriate education, "teach them to use a WC."

Ben-Gurion had great faith in the Israel Defense Forces. It is in the army, he claimed, that the newcomer will acquire the habits and the way of thought of the native boy. Though, indeed, the army had its own problems - young men were enlisted into the army without knowing a word of Hebrew, they did not understand the simplest order. A Palmah commanding officer just pushed a new recruit into battle by indicating with his hand the object of the assault - which the young man took, shouting, *Za Rodina! Za Stalin! Za Ben-Gurion!* ("For the fatherland, for Stalin, for Ben-Gurion"). The lad had had his military experience in the Soviet army, of course.

Ben-Gurion was out-voted on most of his suggestions in Mapai decision-making bodies, but Lavon's recommendations also were not followed. The new immigrant naturally joined the veterans when he had been here long enough, to share with them memories of a common fate.

Tokyo's tough 'park moms' daunting to newcomers

RIE Fukushima took a deep breath of cold winter air, wrapped her year-old daughter in a blanket, and took the steps she had been dreading across the street and into the neighborhood park.

"I really needed all my courage to step inside," said Fukushima, 33, who made her park debut two years ago.

In a crowded city where backyards are a luxury and babysitters are frowned upon, neighborhood parks are the salvation of millions of stay-at-home mothers, but their use has its price - out in money, but in a fierce form of park politics.

Cliques of veteran park mothers sometimes snub newcomers, glaring at those who bring cheap lunches and whispering nasty little remarks about their clothes or hairdos.

"Park moms," like "soccer moms" in the US earlier this year, have become an overnight cliché here, and television shows, newspapers and magazines are peppered with the phrase.

A hit TV drama features "in moms" hullyully outcast ones; a new book called *Park Debut* tries to set forth park rules, such as: Newcomers should always take a low posture; be cautious to an unknown face; and imitate the elder bosses.

Women's magazines have published special issues on the phenomenon, which has spawned such new terms as "mommy tribes" and "park gypsies," those mothers who reject a mommy group, or worse, are never accepted into one, and then roam different parks.

The issue has created a stir here because it illustrates so much about urban Japanese society, from the importance of communal parks in this concrete city, to traditional group thinking, to societal pressure on mothers to stay home.

What has fascinated many is that some women, amid the serene carp ponds and wooden swing sets of the little parks, have imposed a rigid hierarchical

system not so different from that of the Japanese political and the business worlds. Senior mothers pull rank, signal who is acceptable and who is not, and decide what activities will be engaged in and when. Some even set a dress code.

Most days, Junko Arai, 38, takes her daughter to the Sangeojaya neighborhood park. If she doesn't, she worries that other mothers will talk about her.

"I don't like some parts of being in the group," she said. "I don't like to gossip, but if I ignore the others and seem unfriendly, I might be excluded. Little here is worse than being excluded. I feel like I am going crazy when I am home alone every day with my child," Arai said.

Yukiko Utashiro, a mother who has written about her experiences as a park mom, says that husbands strongly identify with the companies they work for and almost always introduce themselves by first identifying their employers; on the other hand, stay-at-home wives have no such tie and feel left out.

"Many Japanese women have the anxiety of having no identity," Utashiro said. "For them, the park group, however small, is the start of a place to belong."

According to government statistics, the number of stay-at-home mothers of young children has remained unchanged since the early 1980s, at 72 percent.

Many of the 28 percent who work outside the home do so part-time.

Even if the workplace were not hostile to new mothers - with bosses pressuring them to quit and offering no flexibility in schedules - child-care options are scarce and expensive until a son or daughter is three years old and can be enrolled in government-subsidized day-care programs.

Hired babysitters, though growing in acceptability, are still a foreign concept.

"A babysitter? No, we don't have that custom," said

Fukushima, who like many Japanese mothers has never employed a babysitter to tend her daughter, now three.

Many men and women here believe that working American mothers are a big part of the reason there is so much more juvenile crime in the US than in Japan.

Rates of drug use, truancy and general lawlessness among teenagers are much lower in Japan than in the US, and many people believe it is unofficial Japanese government policy to discourage women from working, with the aim of encouraging parental control of children.

There is a Japanese proverb that teaches: "The soul of a three-year-old stays with him until he is 100," meaning that the initial years of a child's life are the crucial time for character building.

Junko Terauchi, 30, knows the Japanese proverb well and says she "might always blame" herself if she did not stay home to raise her children.

"In Japan, it is not regarded as a good thing to leave your child, like a piece of luggage," said Terauchi, a college graduate who quit her job as a bank employee when she became a mother.

As a result of such abiding traditions, many Japanese mothers devote themselves completely to their children, expecting and getting no help from anyone else.

"When I was working and single, if I was tired, I could take a rest. But now, even if I am feeling bad, there is no rest," Terauchi said. "I carry my daughter on my back when I am cooking and vacuuming."

(The Washington Post)



Getting out of a horny situation

HEADS 'N' TAILS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

A READER from Galilee writes about a problem with her three pet goats, and specifically of one particular goat: "This goat is different from the other two. They both have horns that curve backwards and while they do, on occasion, but at one another, no real harm is done. But my favorite goat, Keter, has straight horns and they are terribly sharp. She has injured both of her companions at one time or another and since she is the smallest of the trio they tease her and she goes for them. I cannot bear having her dehorned because it is so awful, and having once done this I swore never again. Is there any solution short of isolating her from them?"

"Will breeding her to a hornless billy produce hornless kids?"

I tend to agree with you about dehorning because it is painful for the animal and most unpleasant for the human. I also was never able to bring myself, after one experience, to dehorn young goat kids. Consequently, however, I may be

able to help you with a couple of things that I have found do work.

The first is to take a length of 2 1/2-inch flexible garden hose and using some type of "super glue" or even epoxy, to cement the hose onto the horns, making sure the hose is well in place and covers at least half the length of the horn. Cut off the remaining hose leaving at least five centimeters of empty tube protruding beyond the tip of the horn. The second solution is similar: Purchase a couple of solid rubber or plastic balls about the size of a ping-pong ball. These are available at all toy shops. Cut a slit about half-way into the ball and shove it onto the horn tip, again, filling the slit first with super glue. This will even the score pretty well with the other goats - she can still butt, other goats - she can still butt, although she will not leave any punctures. Both of these arrangements are absolutely harmless,

painless and safe, but I will admit they do look a bit strange. I used to buy the brightest, glittering balls I could find just because any type looked strange so why not?

Of course, you probably know that the gene for hornlessness is a recessive gene. To get a hornless kid both parents must carry the gene, therefore a hornless billy will definitely be carrying it but as for your goats, the question remains whether they are also carrying the hornless gene in their DNA. If any of them had one hornless parent then chances are very good that, if bred to a hornless goat, at least some of the kids will lack horns.

You can be sure which have horns, even in young kids, because about a week after birth you can feel the little horn bumps. You can then decide which to keep. But be very sure that the male you breed to was born hornless of hornless parents, and was not dehorned as a tiny kid. It is sometimes so well done that it is hard to be sure, so check with the breeder.

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Shaq leads Lakers over former mates

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Shaquille O'Neal had 25 points, 18 rebounds and a career-high-tying five steals in his first game against his former team as the Los Angeles Lakers beat the Orlando Magic 92-81 on Friday night.

The reunion lost much of its luster with Orlando stars Penny Hardaway and Nick Anderson out with injuries.

Gerald Wilkins led Orlando with 21 points.

Orlando has been without a dominant center since O'Neal's departure, and Rony Seikaly couldn't match O'Neal in the middle. Seikaly had 16 points and 10 rebounds but was limited by foul trouble.

O'Neal went 7-of-10 from the free-throw line before leaving with 42 seconds remaining.

Knick 103, Miami 85

Visiting New York, eager to avenge a 24-point blowout loss at home against Miami earlier this week, snapped the Heat's franchise-record nine-game winning streak.

The Knicks trimmed the Heat's lead in the Atlantic Division to two games. Miami won at New York 99-75 Tuesday.

Patrick Ewing won the battle of premier centers in the rematch, scoring 26 points to go with seven rebounds. Alonzo Mourning, who fouled out with 4:05 left, had 10 points and 16 rebounds.

The Knicks' Larry Johnson was ejected for a punching foul with 7:37 remaining. He scored 13 points. John Starks had 21 for the

Knicks.

Nets 110, Celtics 108 (OT)

Kerry Kittles scored a season-high 30 points and Shawn Bradley blocked two shots in the final 36 seconds of overtime to lead visiting New Jersey.

The victory gave John Calipari a successful return to the state where he held his previous job. Calipari was head coach at UMass before taking the post with New Jersey over the summer.

Jayson Williams scored 23 points and grabbed 19 rebounds, Robert Pack contributed 18 points and 12 assists, and Bradley scored 10 points with 12 rebounds.

Dino Radja led Boston with 22 points and 15 rebounds.

Pistons 93, Cavaliers 81

Terry Mills was 6-for-6 on 3-pointers, scored 23 points and added a career-high nine assists to lead host Detroit over Cleveland in a battle of the NBA's best defensive teams.

Mills has made his last 12 3-pointers, one short of Brent Price's NBA record.

Detroit also got 19 points from Otis Thorpe and 14 points and eight assists from Grant Hill. Cleveland was led by Terrell Brandon with 17 points and Tyrone Hill with 14 points and 13 assists.

Suns 101, Kings 95

Danny Manning had 19 points and Kevin Johnson had 12 assists as Phoenix won on the road for the first time this season.

The Suns, who went on a decisive 17-2 run bridging the third

and fourth quarters, had lost their first eight road games this season and hadn't won away from home since April 7 at Vancouver.

Michael Finley and Wesley Person scored 13 points each for Phoenix, which has won three of four after losing its first 13 games of the season.

Mitch Richmond had 22 points to lead Sacramento, which has lost seven of nine.

Trail Blazers 97, Hornets 93

Arvydas Sabonis scored 15 of his team-high 22 points in the second half to rally Portland to a home win.

Sabonis, who added 10 rebounds, scored eight points in the fourth quarter as the Blazers built a seven-point lead with 3:16 remaining and then held on for the win.

Vlade Divac led the Hornets with a season-high 29 points — four shy of his career high. Anthony Mason added 23 points and 17 rebounds.

Pacers 86, Warriors 71

Reggie Miller scored 16 points to lead Indiana over host Golden State, which failed to make any of its 15 3-point attempts.

The Warriors' futility from 3-point range matched an NBA record. Houston also missed all 15 of its shots from beyond the arc on March 30, 1991, at Orlando.

Indiana held Golden State to just 33.8 percent shooting from the field to win its fifth straight, including three on the road.

Dale Davis added 12 points and Antonio Davis, Vincent Askew and Jalen Ross each had 11. Joe Smith had 15 points and Latrell Sprewell 12 for Golden State, which had no other player in double figures.

Grizzlies 105, Spurs 89

Bryant Reeves returned from a knee injury and scored 29 points as Vancouver won on the road for the first time this season.

It was the Grizzlies' second victory this season over the Spurs, whose 3-14 record is barely better than second-year Vancouver's 3-16 mark.

The Grizzlies, who snapped a five-game losing streak, had their highest point total of the season and shot 54 percent from the field, easily eclipsing their season average of 41 percent.

The Spurs, again without injured David Robinson, failed in their attempt to win a second consecutive game for the first time since season.

Jazz 106, Timberwolves 95

Karl Malone scored 34 points, Jeff Hornacek had 23 and host Utah extended its winning streak to 13 games.

Tom Gugliotta scored 28 points and Stephen Marbury and Sam Mitchell had 15 each for the Timberwolves, who were outscored 25-12 in the third quarter and 35-17 in the fourth.

The Jazz had a chance to tie the longest winning streak in franchise history last night when they played at Denver.



AIN'T NO STOPPIN' — Indianapolis running back Marshall Faulk beats Philadelphia cornerback Troy Vincent (left) on his way to scoring a touchdown at the RCA Dome on Thursday night. (Reuters)

Colts trample over Eagles, 37-10

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — A healthy Marshall Faulk is back, just in time for the Indianapolis Colts to make a run for the playoffs.

Hampered much of the year with a dislocated toe, Faulk rushed for a season-high 101 yards and two touchdowns as the Colts routed the Philadelphia Eagles 37-10 Thursday night.

"Things happen to you in life," Faulk said. "Hurting my toe, my natural gifts weren't there. But I got a little wiser. I had to work on my reads a lot harder."

"Things happen for a reason, and now I can see myself as things come back, my natural abilities, all the things I've worked on for years. It's making me a lot better player. It's making me see things I probably wouldn't see otherwise."

And right now, the Colts are seeing the playoffs.

After losing five of six games, the Colts have now beaten an NFL division leader two straight games. Again, they got a big game from kicker Cary Blanchard, who set a Colts season scoring record and came within one of the NFL season record for field goals.

And journeyman Kerwin Bell, who was drafted by Miami in 1988, made his first NFL appearance in relief of injured Paul Justin and threw a 20-yard touchdown pass to Marvin Harrison.

But it was the running of Faulk that put the Colts in control.

"We've been suffering from injuries, but you have to put that

aside," Faulk said. "We've run the ball effectively the last two games, and I figured we had to take the pressure off Paul."

The loss by the Eagles (8-6) dropped them a half-game behind Dallas and Washington in the NFC East and clinched a playoff berth for NFC Central leader Green Bay. It also kept the Colts (8-6), who beat Buffalo in overtime on Sunday, alive in the crowded race for an AFC wild card.

Blanchard, 34-for-38 for the season, made three field goals in the second quarter as the Colts scored on every possession thanks to three straight interceptions off Ty Detmer.

"I think this team earned what they got done out there," Colts coach Lindy Infante said. "We had a short week. When we came back to work Monday, we got busy and did a week's work in three days."

The preparation for this game was outstanding. So-called people who pick who's supposed to win a game can't see in somebody's heart."

The three interceptions by the Colts gave them nine in the past four games, compared with a total of just three through the first 10 games of the season.

"Defensively, the last couple weeks, we're playing the way we're going to have to play the rest of the way," said Infante. "The upside is we have an extra two or three days to rest."

The Colts' next game is Dec. 15 at Kansas City. Philadelphia plays

the day before that at the New York Jets.

"They put a lot of pressure on the offensive line. We let it get away from us right from the start," Detmer said.

"You look at it and there's three interceptions, and that's what everybody sees. But they were kind of fluke things ... we were down and I was trying to make something happen. You can't do that. It just snowballed."

Blanchard's first field goal, a 30-yarder, put the Colts ahead 10-3 early in the second quarter. On the following series, the ball popped out of Irving Fryar's hands on a tackle by Eugene Daniel and Jason Belser caught it in the air and returned it 44 yards for a touchdown.

Minutes later, another Detmer pass was picked off by Trev Alberts, who returned it 19 yards and set up a 42-yard field goal by Blanchard for a 20-3 lead in the closing minutes of the period. On the following possession, Belser made an interception that set up a 51-yard field goal by Blanchard with three seconds left in the half.

The three field goals moved him within one of the NFL record of 35 set by Ali Haji-Sheikh of the New York Giants in 1983 and tied by Jeff Jaeger of the Los Angeles Raiders in 1993. Along with four extra-points, he set a Colts season record of 123 points, breaking the mark of 120 by Lenny Moore in 1964.

Justio, starting his second straight game in place of injured Jim Harbaugh (knee), was 14-for-23 for 144 yards and left early in the third quarter with a bruised and sprained shoulder. Bell, who played the past three years in the Canadian Football League, completed all five of his pass attempts for 75 yards. He took the Colts 89 yards on his first series, including a season-long 43-yard run by Faulk that set up the TD pass to Harrison.

Harrison, a first-round draft pick this year, also caught a 30-yard pass on the next Indianapolis possession to set up Faulk's second TD run of 7 yards. Faulk, hampered much of the season with a dislocated toe, scored his first touchdown on a 13-yard run in the first quarter. He finished with his first game of 100-plus yards rushing since he ran for 177 against St. Louis more than a year ago.

The 37 points off the Eagles, who shut out the Giants 24-0 on Sunday, marked the most by the Colts since a 41-31 victory at Jacksonville in the 14th game last year.

The Eagles got a 31-yard field goal by Gary Anderson in the first quarter and an 8-yard pass from Mark Rypien to Fryar in the fourth quarter.

Detmer was 17-for-34 for 182 yards, snapping a streak of seven straight games with at least 200 yards, and was relieved in the final quarter by Rypien, who was 10-for-13 for 76 yards.



HOST WITH THE MOST — Lakers center Shaquille O'Neal takes on opposite number Rony Seikaly of the Orlando Magic in Friday's action. (AP)

THURSDAY'S RESULTS:
Toronto 82, Washington 80
Chicago 114, L.A. Clippers 96
Dallas 106, Philadelphia 102
Portland 115, Denver 104
Seattle 117, Minnesota 86

FRIDAY'S RESULTS:
New Jersey 110, Boston 108 (OT)
New York 103, Miami 85
Detroit 93, Cleveland 81
Phoenix 101, Sacramento 95
Vancouver 105, San Antonio 89
Utah 106, Minnesota 95
Portland 97, Charlotte 93
L.A. Lakers 92, Orlando 81
Indiana 86, Golden State 71

AMERICAN CONFERENCE													NATIONAL FOOTBALL CONFERENCE												
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Home	Away	AFC	NFC	Div.	Playoff	Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Home	Away	AFC	NFC	Div.	Playoff
Atlanta	9	4	0	.692	355	289	5-2-0	4-2-0	8-3-0	1-1-0	5-2-0	1	Dallas	9	5	0	.615	294	201	5-2-0	3-3-0	1-2-0	7-3-0	4-2-0	1
Baltimore	9	4	0	.692	267	215	5-1-0	3-3-0	5-4-0	4-0-0	4-4-0	1	Denver	8	6	0	.569	291	251	4-3-0	4-2-0	3-1-0	5-4-0	3-3-0	1
Buffalo	9	4	0	.692	267	215	5-1-0	3-3-0	5-4-0	4-0-0	4-4-0	1	Indianapolis	8	6	0	.569	291	251	4-3-0	4-3-0	1-2-0	7-4-0	4-3-0	1
Cincinnati	8	6	0	.571	289	284	5-2-0	2-4-0	5-2-0	3-3-0	4-4-0	1	Jacksonville	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
Cleveland	8	7	0	.538	282	282	3-3-0	3-4-0	4-0-0	3-0-0	3-0-0	1	Kansas City	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
Dallas	1	12	0	.077	221	368	0-6-0	1-6-0	0-9-0	1-2-0	0-9-0	0	Los Angeles	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
Denver	8	6	0	.569	291	251	4-3-0	2-4-0	5-2-0	3-3-0	4-4-0	1	Minnesota	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
Houston	8	6	0	.569	291	251	4-3-0	2-4-0	5-2-0	3-3-0	4-4-0	1	New England	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
Indianapolis	8	6	0	.569	291	251	4-3-0	2-4-0	5-2-0	3-3-0	4-4-0	1	New York	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
Jacksonville	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1	Philadelphia	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
Kansas City	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1	Pittsburgh	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
Los Angeles	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1	San Diego	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
Minnesota	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1	Seattle	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
New England	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1	Tampa Bay	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
New York	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1	Washington	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
Philadelphia	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1	West	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
Pittsburgh	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1	Denver	12	1	0	.923	351	199	7-0-0	5-1-0	9-1-0	3-0-0	5-1-0	1
San Diego	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1	Kansas City	9	4	0	.692	282	230	5-2-0	4-2-0	5-4-0	4-0-0	4-4-0	1
Seattle	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1	Los Angeles	7	8	0	.462	277	323	4-3-0	3-3-0	6-4-0	1-2-0	4-3-0	1
Tampa Bay	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1	Minnesota	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
Washington	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1	New Orleans	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1
West	8	7	0	.538	282	282	4-2-0	2-2-0	0-4-0	6-3-0	3-2-0	1	San Francisco	10	3	0	.769	325	196	5-1-0	5-2-0	3-0-0	7-4-0	6-1-0	1

Yankees send Leyritz to Angels Fielder: Play me or trade me

NEW YORK (AP) — World Series heroics don't mean much these days with the New York Yankees.

Jim Leyritz, whose dramatic home run in Game 4 turned around the World Series for the Yankees, was traded Thursday to the Anaheim Angels for minor leaguers in what appeared to be a payroll-paring move.

"I went from in 1990 being with the worst team in baseball to being with the best team in baseball," Leyritz said. "I got to see the full spectrum of the fans, from hating us to loving us. That ticker-tape parade will be something that is etched in my mind forever. That outpouring of emotion was unbelievable."

While Leyritz was dealt, Cecil Fielder pressed his case for a trade, saying he wouldn't accept part-time status next season.

"I don't see many platoon players hitting 39 homers," Fielder said Thursday at Bobby Bonilla's charity bowling tournament. "I'm not going to platoon no matter what. I'm not going to be satisfied as a platoon player."

Leyritz, a 32-year-old catcher due to get \$1.75 million next season, was the senior Yankee in continuous service, joining the team in 1990. His three-run, eighth-inning homer off Braves reliever Mark Wohlers tied Game 4, and the Yankees went on to win 8-6 in 10 innings.

A year earlier, his 15th-inning homer off Tim Lincecum gave the Yankees a playoff victory over Seattle.

Leyritz hit 264 with seven homers and 40 RBIs in 88 games during the 1996 season. He appeared in nine postseason games, hitting .263 with two homers and six RBIs, going 3-for-8 in the World Series.

"I'm happy," Leyritz said. "It's not so much that I'm going to be the everyday catcher. They've made it apparent to me that even if I'm not catching, they're going to find someplace for me to play. I'll be 33 years old. It's time for me to play every day and see what I can do."

Anahelms gave Leyritz a \$3.75 million, two-year contract as part of the deal, an agreement that includes a team option for 1999.

Fielder sounded as if he wants to follow Leyritz out of the Bronx. He was traded by Detroit to the Yankees on July 31, and helped New York win its first World Series since 1918.

But with Tino Martinez at first base and Darryl Strawberry competing for at-bats as a left-handed designated hitter, Fielder is worried he might not get enough playing time if he stays with the Yankees.

"For me, I can't see being a platoon player now or at anytime in the future. I'm not platooning for anybody," Fielder said. "To me, to be an everyday player, that's 150 games and above."

Fielder remains angry that New York manager Joe Torre benched him for Game 1 of the first-round playoff series against Texas, choosing to start Martinez and Strawberry.

"That's something I'm not going to forget," Fielder said.

New York supposedly has discussed trading Fielder, and the Angels are said to be interested.

"If it's out true, let's talk about it," Fielder said. "Let's talk, clear the air. Definitely what we need to do is talk."

Fielder filed a formal trade demand last Friday, a right allowed players traded during multiyear contracts. If the Yankees don't trade him by March 15, Fielder would have the right to become a free agent. But if he does that, New York wouldn't have to pay his \$7.2 million salary.

His five-year contract, worth \$36,187,500, is due to expire after next season. Fielder doesn't want to head into negotiations as a free agent without a 600 at-bat season behind him.

"That has all to do with it," he said.

NEW YORK (AP) — Pete Rozelle, the father of the Super Bowl who put the NFL on TV around the world and transformed the way Americans spend Sunday afternoons, died Friday at his home in Rancho Santa Fe, California. He was 70.

Rozelle died from brain cancer at his home. He had undergone surgery for brain cancer in

Ex-NFL Czar Pete Rozelle dies at 70

December 1993.

Rozelle led the NFL for nearly three decades before retiring unexpectedly in 1989, helping it survive bidding wars with three rival leagues and three player strikes.

He shepherded the league from 12 teams to 28, turned it into an American Sunday obsession and guided it to the preeminent position it still holds today — the United States' No. 1 spectator sport.

Rozelle did it by linking the game with television, creating Monday Night Football and the Super Bowl, which blossomed into America's most-watched sporting event.

It was, on the one hand, a financial coup, bringing a league that

got \$75,000 from Dumont television for its title game in 1951 into one of the wealthiest sports entities in the world.

The current television contract, for which Rozelle set the groundwork, gets \$1.58 billion for four years from Fox alone, more than 2,000 times what Rozelle got in his first contract with CBS in 1962.

Tom Coughlin said, "But this is a new year and a new team and the Oilers are a strong football team."

"I'm sure my concentration will be on what it takes to win this particular year."

The Jaguars know they are considered a poor cousin to the Panthers, who were 7-9 last year — the best first-year record in NFL history — while Jacksonville was 4-12.

"We certainly haven't won enough games to earn a lot of respect," Jaguars quarterback Mark Brunell said. "Naturally, with the other expansion team, Carolina, winning more games, they get the attention."

"We wish we'd win more games, but we are in a position to finish strong."

The week's action began with Indianapolis' 37-10 rout of Philadelphia on Thursday night.

Also today, it's Denver at Green Bay, Washington at Tampa Bay, Dallas at Arizona, San Diego at Pittsburgh, Minnesota at Detroit, Buffalo at Seattle, the New York Jets at New England, the New York Giants at Miami, St. Louis at Chicago, Baltimore at Cincinnati and Atlanta at New Orleans.

Kansas City is at Oakland tomorrow night.

when you take us man for man and match our experience with most teams in the NFL, you wouldn't say we're a young team. We don't feel like we're a young team as far as that's concerned."

Their veteran defense has been pivotal in their surge to elite status. The Panthers are plus-8 in turnover differential and rank seventh in total defense.

"The later you get into the season, the margin of error becomes smaller and smaller and smaller," coach Dom Capers said. "And guys like Eric Davis, guys like Kevin Greene, they've been in big games and they understand that. It has to influence your preparation. You have to prepare with more of a sense of urgency than you normally do. And our preparation over the last month of the season has been very good."

Jacksonville's hasn't been bad, either. And the Jaguars return to the scene of their first happy moment, a 17-16 win at the Astrodome on Oct. 1, 1995.

"I'm sure when I walk out there it will be a great memory from a year ago, because it was such a significance attached to that," coach

Expansion teams have playoff hopes

Star's lead

Have

Key Representative Rates		
	Change	
U.S. Dollar	NIS 3.2730	+0.12
Starling	NIS 3.3687	+0.52
German mark	NIS 2.1240	+1.11

PERES

(Continued from Page 1)
convey a five-point proposal for future peace talks to Assad. It included recognition of Syrian sovereignty over the Golan; security arrangements for both countries; an Israeli partial withdrawal from two-thirds of the Golan; negotiations over an Israeli withdrawal from the rest of the Golan, within a reasonable deadline; and mutual recognition in exchange for the Golan.

Peres stressed that Israel wished Damascus to come up with a declaration on total peace, including recognition and full diplomatic ties. In exchange, Peres said, Israel was willing to make the same concessions that had been made in the peace talks with Egypt.

Dumas, who had close relations with top Syrian officials, left for Damascus 10 days later and presented Peres's proposal to Assad. Assad asked whether prime minister Yitzhak Rabin knew about the proposal, then told Dumas that "everything could be discussed" urging the French minister to continue his mediation and to return to Damascus whenever it would be necessary.

Back in Paris, Dumas phoned Peres to inform him of the results of his discussion with Assad. However, Peres told him that the Americans had learned about his secret mission and Washington had sent Jerusalem a clear message, according to which "the French initiative does not contribute to advance the peace process," the book says. Peres therefore asked Dumas to abandon the mediation effort.

Dumas also reveals that a few days before his departure to Damascus, Yasser Arafat asked him to see whether Peres would agree to hold secret talks with his economic adviser, Ahmed Qreia, on issues concerning the economic development of the Middle East. Peres said it was premature to hold such contacts, and that he could not initiate any step without the government's consent.

Peres, on a private visit to France to visit French President Jacques Chirac, confirmed yesterday that he had asked Dumas to convey certain messages to Assad, but said he was not aware of Assad's positive reaction, or of the US pressures that ended Dumas's mediation mission.

ARNON

(Continued from Page 1)
took the dividers to form a corridor through which a Moslem employee of the Wakf, the muzzinat, could walk to the site's minaret.

Following the division of the cave after the Baruch Goldstein massacre into two halves — one side for Jews and one side for Moslems — the Jews have complained that the muzzinat continues to walk through the Jewish section. They have repeatedly asked for an electronic mechanism which would enable him to call the Moslems to prayer from the Moslem half, but this has not yet been installed.

"On Friday they took the dividers and effectively cut off by a third the area where we could pray," Shtruck said.

Shtruck said that when the Jews went to move the dividers back to their original location, the police aggressively intervened, pushing a seven-year-old child down some stairs. Arnon tried to get the name of one of the policemen, and — as a result — was then arrested, she said.

The police spokesman said that some 100 Jews tried to prevent Arnon's arrest outside the cave.

"This is too much," Shtruck said, referring to the arrest on Shabbat, "they are trampling everything holy to us." She said that Arnon, "a known public figure," had obligated himself to go to the local police station for questioning immediately after Shabbat, but that his request was turned down.

SUMMIT

(Continued from Page 1)
the PA police stations, but has agreed to the Palestinians using semi-automatic Ingram submachine guns, which have a shorter range, and thus cannot be used for sniping at Hebron settlers.

Palestinians want non-Hebron issues to be resolved as well, such as the number of Palestinian prisoners released and the date for a further IDF pullback in the territories.

Another sticking point has been the start of talks on the final disposition of the territories. Netanyahu said in Friday's cabinet meeting that he is willing to start those talks in a "few weeks."

Dow falls 55 pts

WALL STREET REPORT

NEW YORK (AP) — Stocks sawed sharply Friday after comments by Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan spurred fears about rising interest rates, sending foreign and domestic markets reeling.

On Wall Street, the Dow Jones industrial average dropped 55.16 points to close at 6,381.94, having recovered from a 145-point dive in the first half hour of trading.

Broader measures also erased a big chunk of the early slide, which came after a big increase in bond market interest rates.

But as cooler minds prevailed with the help of another report suggesting moderate economic growth, bond market yields came back down and bargain hunters moved in to snap up depressed shares.

In a speech Thursday night, Greenspan raised questions about "irrational exuberance" among investors, causing worries that the Fed may soon raise interest rates.

The markets have been rallying for months amid optimism that economic growth has ebbed enough to contain inflation without the central bank's intervention. The Fed's policy makers are to meet again December 17.

The prospect of higher inflation or interest rates makes fixed-income investments such as bonds less attractive, and higher interest rates can hurt stocks by slowing consumer spending and raising corporate borrowing costs.

As bond prices tumbled in the morning, the yield on the 30-year Treasury bond — a key determinant of corporate and consumer borrowing costs — soared from late Thursday's 6.50 percent to as high as 6.64 percent, the highest level since early November.

Last week, the yield hit a nine-month low amid continuing indications of non-inflationary economic growth.

London stocks plummet

WORLD MARKET ROUNDUP

LONDON (Reuters) — British shares suffered their biggest one-day loss in four years Friday as world markets tumbled following surprise anti-inflation comments from U.S. Federal Reserve chief Alan Greenspan, yet shares had rallied from their earlier sharp decline by the close, as Wall Street steadied and a benign U.S. jobs report eased the market's interest rate fears. The FTSE 100 index closed 88.2 points lower at 3,965.0, falling 95.0 from last Friday.

TOKYO — Tokyo's key Nikkei index ended down more than three percent, the biggest one-day drop

this year. The Nikkei 225 average shed 667.20 points or 3.19 percent to close at 20,276.70, down 743.66 from last week.

JOHANNESBURG — South African shares buckled as worries of sharp losses on Wall Street gripped the market but stocks were able to claw back from their weakest levels shortly before the close. The Industrial index closed down 181.5 points at 7,795.2, down 202.3 on the week. The Overall index was down 116.4 points to 6,601.2, a drop of 112.7 from seven days ago and the Gold index finished 17.5 points firmer at 1,528.0, up 4.3 from last Friday.

Dollar falls and rebounds on Greenspan announcement

CURRENCY REPORT

NEW YORK (AP) — The dollar dropped then rebounded Friday, echoing the seesaw behavior of stocks and bonds after Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan spooked the markets by publicly wondering if they are overvalued.

The gyrations left the dollar mixed by day's end, but little changed from Thursday's levels. "We had a pretty volatile day,"

said Frank Conte, chief trader at Royal Bank of Canada's New York branch. "Greenspan came out of left field and that's basically what drove us today."

As of 4 p.m. the dollar cost 1.5463 marks, down from 1.5516 Thursday. The dollar cost 112.89 yen, up from 112.46. The British pound cost \$1.6466, up from \$1.6332.

Threat of higher interest rates may cap market

WALL STREET WEEK

NEW YORK (Reuters) — The fear that Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, who has presided over the strongest bull market ever, might raise interest rates could cool the euphoria that has boosted stocks nearly 60 percent in the last two years.

The high-flying market was taken down Friday, one day after Greenspan hinted that a hike in short-term interest rates might be needed to slow the stunning rise in stocks — a rally which has been driven by a record flow of cash into mutual funds.

Prior to Friday's break, the Dow Jones industrial average raked up a solid gain for the year of nearly 26 percent on top of a spectacular jump of 33.5 percent in 1995.

Just last month, the Dow index rallied 500 points. On Friday, the world's most closely watched stock index closed down 55.16 points at 6,381.94 after bouncing back from an early loss of more than 140 points.

For the week, the Dow was off about 139.76 points from last Friday's close of 6,521.70.

Wall Street called time out after Greenspan sent a clear message that things may be getting out of hand, and investors needed to restrain themselves.

In typical Greenspan-speak, the Fed chief said the central bank had to be wary of "irrational exuberance" infecting stock and other markets.

He also said that while inflation was still low, its future course was uncertain and the Fed had to be ready when setting policy to take action before dangers developed.

Free-leaf readers viewed the Fed chairman's comments as a hint that interest rates may have to go up if the stock market does not cool down.

Due to technical failure, the international stocks were not available for today's edition.

Jordan moves to mend economic ties with Iraq

DAVID MAKOVSKY and news agencies

IN an apparent shift from its hostility toward Saddam Hussein's regime, Jordan seemed to change gears last week by announcing it would soon be dispatching a high-level economic delegation to Iraq to boost trade.

"In a short period, a Jordanian delegation headed by the ministers of energy and finance will travel to Baghdad, to be followed by a meeting of the joint Jordanian-Iraqi economic committee," Jordan's Information Minister Marwan Muasher said.

The Jordanian delegation will be led by Finance and Customs Minister Marwan Awad and Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Hasem Dabbas.

Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan also publicly called this week upon the US to rethink its strategy in dealing with Iraq.

Jordan's Prime Minister Karim Abdul Kabari also met with Iraqi Trade Minister Mohammed Mehdi Saleh, who was visiting Amman, on Saturday.

Taken together, the moves stand in sharp contrast to the summer of 1995, when King Hussein invited Saddam's son-in-law Hussein

ISRAELI MONEY MARKETS

Patash (foreign currency deposit rates) (11.9.96)				
Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	
U.S. dollar (\$50,000)	4.750	5.000	5.275	
Pound sterling (£100,000)	3.675	4.000	4.250	
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	1.225	1.625	2.125	
Yen (10 million yen)	0.625	0.750	1.000	

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (6.12.96)					
CHECKS AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep.	
Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell		
Germany basket	3.8247	3.8932	3.18	3.54	3.6980
U.S. dollar	3.2509	3.2828	2.66	2.77	3.2700
German mark	2.1045	2.1386	2.06	2.17	2.1240
Pound sterling	5.3158	5.4018	5.22	5.48	5.3687
French franc	0.8228	0.8328	0.61	0.65	0.6286
Japanese yen (100)	2.2885	2.3302	2.53	2.58	2.5178
Dutch florin	1.8781	1.9084	1.84	1.94	1.8889
Swiss franc	2.4882	2.5284	2.44	2.57	2.5075
Swedish krona	0.4783	0.4891	0.47	0.50	0.4827
Norwegian krona	0.3203	0.3210	0.49	0.52	0.5078
Danish krona	0.5488	0.5597	0.54	0.57	0.5647
Finnish mark	0.7042	0.7158	0.68	0.73	0.7109
Canadian dollar	2.2881	2.4248	2.34	2.48	2.4095
Australian dollar	2.2885	2.4825	2.53	2.67	2.6377
S. African rand	0.8987	0.7070	0.83	0.71	0.7024
Belgian franc (10)	1.0213	1.0378	1.00	1.08	1.0305
Austrian schilling (10)	2.2918	3.0401	2.54	3.08	3.0192
Italian lire (1,000)	2.1285	2.1227	2.20	2.30	2.1480
Japanese yen	4.5100	4.8200	4.51	4.82	4.6149
Spanish peseta	0.9200	1.0000	0.92	1.00	1.0382
ECU	4.0351	4.1208	5.24	5.51	4.0804
Irish punt	5.2885	5.2885	5.28	5.51	5.2885
Spanish peseta (100)	2.8006	2.5410	2.45	2.58	2.5255

*These rates vary according to bank. **Bank of Israel. SOURCE: BANK LEUM

MUTUAL FUNDS				
Flexible				
Fund's name	unit cost	redemption price	monthly yield (%)	12-month % chg. since 1/1/96
Abr	174.00	171.00	+1.89	+5.72
Albion	165.91	163.70	+1.87	+6.10
Albion	165.91	163.70	+1.87	+6.10
Analyst Diversified	314.88	302.75	+4.18	+8.86
Armadillo	70.88	70.22	+0.63	+2.84
Asia	154.85	152.47	+2.35	+5.81
Aurora	1475.85	1448.26	+2.54	+6.51
B.L.T. Money Market	112.85	112.85	+0.44	+0.71
Boston	105.52	104.51	+1.01	+0.71
Boston 90 plus	111.88	108.85	+3.03	+9.68
Boston	2229.86	2198.30	+3.15	+9.78
Boston	158.85	158.85	+0.00	+0.00
Boston	138.06	136.14	+1.92	+5.14
Boston	117.91	117.16	+0.75	+2.37
Boston	117.91	117.16	+0.75	+2.37
Boston	3077.44	3045.09	+3.35	+8.88
Boston	116.73	116.73	+0.00	+0.00
Boston	116.73	116.73	+0.00	+0.00
Boston	2480.71	2468.25	+2.46	+6.49
Boston	182.68	179.30	+3.38	+8.48
Boston	116.73	116.73	+0.00	+0.00
Boston	307.27	302.81	+4.46	+7.82
Boston	594.11	581.50	+2.61	+6.51
Boston	116.73	116.73	+0.00	+0.00
Boston	417.27	411.79	+5.48	+13.38
Boston	116.73	116.73	+0.00	+0.00
Boston	209.85	208.25	+1.60	+3.82
Boston	104.98	103.82	+1.16	+2.84
Boston	104.98	103.82	+1.16	+2.84
Boston	1518.94	1501.69	+1.73	+4.92
Boston	2958.88	2948.53	+1.35	+3.64
Boston	116.73	116.73	+0.00	+0.00
Boston	148.24	147.38	+0.86	+2.18
Boston	116.73	116.73	+0.00	+0.00
Boston	169.73	168.55	+1.18	+2.85
Boston	76.10	74.71	+1.39	+3.28
Boston	379.73	374.40	+5.33	+12.85
Boston	181.84	180.30	+1.54	+3.88
Boston	68.10	67.00	+1.10	+2.78
Boston	409.89	402.33	+7.56	+17.88
Boston	108.14	107.73	+0.41	+1.00

Shares				
Fund's name	unit cost	redemption price	monthly yield (%)	12-month % chg. since 1/1/96
Adel	64.88	63.05	+1.83	+2.38
Adel	200.91	198.31	+2.60	+7.28
Adel	127.88	124.88	+2.99	+8.85
Adel	181.38	177.48	+3.90	+9.88
Adel	245.88	241.88	+4.00	+10.88
Adel	100.00	98.18	+1.82	+4.88
Adel	705.84	700.38	+5.46	+13.88
Adel	254.88	251.88	+3.00	+7.88
Adel	108.70	107.48	+1.22	+3.88
Adel	120.81	119.48	+1.33	+3.88
Adel	148.14	146.81	+1.33	+3.88
Adel	200.91	198.31	+2.60	+7.28
Adel	100.00	98.18	+1.82	+4.88
Adel	705.84	700.38	+5.46	+13.88
Adel	254.88	251.88	+3.00	+7.88
Adel	108.70	107.48	+1.22	+3.88
Adel	120.81	119.48	+1.33	+3.88
Adel	148.14	146.81	+1.33	+3.88
Adel	200.91	198.31	+2.60	+7.28
Adel	100.00	98.18	+1.82	+4.88
Adel	705.84	700.38	+5.46	+13.88
Adel	254.88	251.88	+3.00	+7.88
Adel	108.70	107.48	+1.22	+3.88
Adel	120.81	119.48	+1.33	+3.88
Adel	148.14	146.81	+1.33	+3.88
Adel	200.91	198.31	+2.60	+7.28
Adel	100.00	98.18	+1.82	+4.88
Adel	705.84	700.38	+5.46	+13.88
Adel	254.88	251.88	+3.00	+7.88
Adel	108.70	107.48	+1.22	+3.88
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Adel	108.70	107.48	+1.22	+3.88
Adel	120.81	119.48	+1.33	+3.88
Adel	148.14	146.81	+1.33	+3.88
Adel	200.91	198.31	+2.60	+7.28
Adel	100.00	98.18	+1.82	+4.88
Adel	705.84	700.38	+5.46	+13.88
Adel	254.88	251.88	+3.00	+7.88
Adel	108.70	107.48	+1.22	+3.88
Adel	120.81	119.48	+1.33	+3.88
Adel	148.14	146.81	+1.33	+3.8

Ramon: I'll be next PM

MICHAL YUDELMAN

LABOR MK Haim Ramon said yesterday he could beat MK Ehud Barak in a race for the party leadership and Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu in the elections.

Speaking on Channel 2's *Meet the Press*, Ramon criticized the view that Barak should be elected party leader because he is the man most likely to defeat Netanyahu, since he was chief of staff and has qualities similar to those of Netanyahu's.

"This simplistic approach is wrong," said Ramon. "People said after the elections, 'Let's choose someone with a distinctive security background and he'll win.' It's a mistake [picking someone similar to Netanyahu], because today many people even in the Likud feel that Netanyahu is not suitable to be prime minister."

Regarding Barak's military background, he said, "[The late prime minister Yitzhak] Rabin did not wave his security background before the public. It was his extraordinary credibility. He did not look for the center. Barak is not Rabin, and I think Rabin and I had a few things in common."

Ramon said that, if he runs for the leadership, "I don't intend to be the candidate of one camp in Labor, who wants to get 10% or 30% or 40%. If I run, it will be to win and first I'll have to prove to

the party members that I can beat Netanyahu, no less and in my opinion even more than Barak."

He added, "If I run, I have the ability both to beat Barak in the party leadership showdown, which is already half the victory, and to beat Netanyahu in the Knesset elections."

Ramon said that if he decides not to run, then he will probably support MK Yossi Beilin in the leadership showdown. He said, however, that if it is clear to him in 1997 that Barak can win the election, "then I will certainly support him for prime minister." He added that Beilin also said he would support Barak in such a case.

Ramon denied having any plans to quit Labor and field a separate list in the elections, even if the party convention decides in January not to hold open primaries, as Ramon is demanding as a condition to his running for the party leadership. As a party member, he said, if "whoever is elected leader wants me to take part, I will be part of the leadership."

Barak's spokesman, Uri Katzir, said in response last night that, "According to public opinion polls, the support for Barak comes from his credibility and responsibility, political and security experience, and not having the background of a political functionary."



Prof. David Hartman discusses Hanukka with pupils from the secular Beit Hinuch and religious Hartman-Zurielei high schools on Friday at Jerusalem's Shalom Hartman Institute. (Ariel Jerolimski)

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Labor: Police fudging election fraud probe

MICHAL YUDELMAN

SENIOR Labor Party members say the police are "fudging" the investigation of massive vote fraud in the Knesset elections last May, although the fraud squad has cracked the system by which thousands of votes were forged.

Labor's Knesset faction intends to ask the Knesset Interior Committee, chaired by Labor MK Salah Tarif, to invite Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani and the head of the police fraud squad to discuss the election fraud. Labor lodged a complaint with the police after receiving information that votes had been forged in scores of polling stations, mainly in the haredi sector.

Labor people also examined several dozen ballot boxes from around the country and found indications of thousands of fraudulent votes. In many stations the number of people who registered to vote did not correspond with the vote results, and in many cases people who were abroad on election day or had died had "registered" as though they had voted.

In addition, Labor collected testimony from polling station activists from right-wing and haredi parties, which were published in the media, explaining exactly how and when they forged votes behind the backs of Labor observers at the polling stations.

Israel Radio's Yoel Nir reported yesterday that three weeks ago Labor people said the investigation was on the verge of a turning point, since the police had cracked the forgery system used in the elections and the "hard core" of those behind the fraud. They said the fraud squad was about to summon two senior figures, one from the Likud and the other from Agudat Yisrael, for questioning.

But since then, they said, the police has been "fudging" the investigation and failed to summon either the politicians or the forgers' hard core for questioning. Labor's Knesset faction chairman Ra'anan Cohen intends to raise the issue before the Central Elections Committee, which is due to convene in 10 days.

Health funds to handle psychiatric care

JUDY SIEGEL

THE four health funds will on January 1 take over responsibility from the government for providing their members with psychiatric care — if the Knesset Labor and Social Affairs Committee approves the transfer tomorrow. Psychiatric services were to have been added to the basket of health services a year ago.

Dr. Ze'ev Kaplan, a former director of the Beersheba Mental Health Center, who six months ago was lent by the Israel Defense Forces to the Health Ministry to direct its mental health service, said everything is ready for the transfer. "If the committee does not approve it, I will be very disappointed," he said.

However, he added that there would be no extra funds — even though they are much needed — for psychiatric services. The health funds, which have been demanding hundreds of millions of shekels beyond their share of health taxes to finance these services, will divide up only the NIS 600 million that the ministry spent

this year on these services, Kaplan said. "The country's leaders have to decide whether their priorities allow improved care for the mentally disturbed."

A total of 931 patients — mentally disabled, autistic, and other individuals who are currently treated in psychiatric facilities even though they do not suffer from psychiatric illnesses — will remain under Health Ministry funding. But Kaplan says his office will try to get these patients under the care of other ministries, such as Labor and Social Affairs, as they should be due to their condition.

Psychiatric services were to have been supplied by the health funds on January 1, 1996, but preparations were slow in coming; a July 1 deadline passed without implementation as well. Only in recent weeks did the Health Ministry present detailed plans for the takeover to the Treasury. "I hope that the proposed budget cuts in health services will not be implemented, as our plans would be affected," Kaplan concluded.

Haifa approves Kasztner Park

THE Haifa City Council has decided by a narrow majority to name a public park in memory of Yisrael Kasztner, who saved hundreds of Hungarian Jews during the Holocaust but was later accused of having cooperated with the Nazis.

The decision was made last week after a city council meeting attended by over 200 people, including some of those whom Kasztner helped save and their descendants.

Opponents of the proposal, however, led by city councillor Avi Goldhammer (Likud), maintained that Kasztner has been a controversial figure and it would be wrong to name any public place after him.

Originally, the municipality's committee for naming streets and places had recommended naming a road after Kasztner following pressure from survivors.

The issue caused a furor and Mayor Amram Mitzna decided that a decision should be made by a full meeting of the city council. A compromise was proposed

even before the meeting: naming a park or public place in memory of Kasztner rather than a road.

Kasztner, a prominent member of Hungary's Jewish community, returned there in 1944 and reportedly made deals with SS officers to trade Jews for money.

Altogether, he managed to save 1,684 Jews who escaped from Hungary on a train to Switzerland. It was also reported that as many as 15,000 others, who were sent to concentration camps, managed to survive as a result of the money Kasztner used to bribe SS officers. In 1952, however, he was accused of having cooperated with the Nazis, and of not having done enough to save other Jews.

A libel case ensued and Kasztner, who lived for a time in Haifa after World War II, was eventually exonerated when the case went to the Supreme Court. In 1957 he was shot dead in Tel Aviv, allegedly by three former members of the Lehi underground. David Rudge

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